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LOOKING FOR A WAY OUT — Romanians, some even leaping atop the throng, mobbing the Argentine Embassy in Bucharest on Monday to seek immigration forms.

The scuffles have become a daily event for the past two weeks, ever since Argentina said it would receive applications. The embassy said that 17,000 had applied to emigrate.

Delors to See Clinton In Attempt to Cool Brewing Trade War

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community sought Monday to play down the prospect of a trade war with the United States. The Community announced that Jacques Delors would meet President Bill Clinton on Thursday, and EC officials refrained from any threat of retaliation in a dispute over public procurement.

The move comes amid heightened EC-U.S. trade tensions and a flurry of conflicting trade developments. These included remarks Friday by Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, that American retaliation was almost certain in the procurement dispute; and the U.S. approval Monday of British Airways' investment in USAir.

Mr. Delors, president of the EC Commission, had been expected to pay a get-acquainted call on Mr. Clinton in Washington before returning to Europe from a visit to Latin America, officials said. But the confirmation of the meeting took on much greater significance after a last-minute U.S. decision to call off negotiations on the procurement issue, which had been scheduled to take place Monday in Brussels.

"Trade's at the top of the agenda," an EC spokesman said of Thursday's meeting.

The dispute over telecommunications and public procurement contracts involves a relatively small amount of overall U.S.-EC trade and dates back more than a year into the presidency of George Bush.

Nevertheless, Mr. Kantor's decision last Friday to cancel the talks and probably bar European companies from about \$50 million in federal contracts raised fears in Europe that the Clinton administration will act unilaterally to advance U.S. trade interests. The move also threatened to worsen a trans-Atlantic climate already soured by disputes over aircraft subsidies, steel and agriculture.

The Community's trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, said the cancellation of talks was "surprising" and "a very negative step." He was expected to meet with trade negotiators on Tuesday to draft a response after returning from a trip to the former Czechoslovakia.

Officials in Brussels said there was little chance of any action that could forestall the U.S. sanctions, which are scheduled to go into effect next week. But they indicated there was no talk of any immediate European retaliation.

One senior EC official said the Community was still waiting to see a coherent Clinton strategy on broader trade issues, including a conclusion of the Uruguay Round of global trade talks, and did not want to escalate the rhetoric on stubborn questions like public procurement. The EC Commission is hoping that

U.S. Approves BA-USAir Deal

The Clinton administration on Monday approved a scaled-down, \$300 million investment by British Airways in the troubled American carrier USAir. (Page 13)

BA, which had withdrawn an earlier proposal for a \$750 million deal in the face of opposition from other U.S. airlines, will now be able to book USAir customers in 38 American cities onto BA's trans-Atlantic flights through the practice known as code-sharing.

Mr. Delors's meeting with Mr. Clinton, and a trip by Mr. Kantor to Brussels on March 29, will help clarify positions.

"We better wait for an explanation of what this means," this official said, adding that the Community was unlikely to take any retaliation over the public procurement dispute before Mr. Kantor's visit.

A senior U.S. official in Brussels also tried to play down the cancellation of the talks on procurement. There was no sign that a breakthrough was likely, he said, and Washington had already set a March 22 deadline for retaliation over an EC directive that took effect in January, setting up preferential criteria for giving European public procurement contracts to European companies.

Nevertheless, the U.S. official said the tough posturing by the Clinton administration on trade was not accidental. Canceling the procurement talks was "quite likely to concentrate the EC's mind" on broader trade issues, including the need to complete the Uruguay Round, he said.

The talks on public procurement have long been stalled, with the United States demanding greater access to the EC market for telecommunications and power-generation equipment and the Community seeking increased access to the U.S. market for computers and energy.

Specifically, Mr. Kantor canceled the talks planned Monday because of Europe's refusal to drop a recent directive that allows European companies a 3 percent price preference over non-European companies in bids on telecommunications and power equipment, and can require 50 percent local content from a bidder.

EC officials said the preferential rules were designed specifically to wrest concessions from

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China Accuses U.K. of Sowing Disorder in Colony

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng on Monday accused Britain of "perfidiously" trying to create disorder in Hong Kong and attempting to impede the territory's smooth return to China.

Mr. Li used the occasion of a two-hour policy address, opening the annual session of the National People's Congress, to step up the attack on British proposals to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong, his voice rising in outrage.

Mr. Li departed from the advance text of his speech to warn that China would hold Britain fully responsible for the consequences of the dispute.

The speech also indirectly accused the United States and France of "having deliberately created obstacles to China's peaceful unification" by selling weapons to Taiwan. While Mr. Li specifically referred only to "certain foreign

elements," it was clear that he meant Washington and Paris.

Mr. Li also warned that China was ready to take "strong measures" — apparently meaning full military force — to prevent Taiwan from proclaiming itself an independent country separate from China.

Communist Party leaders have worked for several months to draft the speech, which is equivalent to a state-of-the-nation address. Consequently, it represents the views of the entire leadership, not just of Mr. Li, and as such

is one of the best indications available of what vision the party has for China's future.

This year, however, the speech seemed to contain more slogans than vision. While Mr. Li called for officials to "emancipate the mind" and hasten economic liberalization, he spoke in Communist clichés that undermined the message.

"We should dare to think and act, boldly experimenting with new reforms, so long as we

See COLONY, Page 7

Seoul Imposes Sanctions Against North

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam, imposing the first of what is expected to be a series of economic sanctions against North Korea, on Monday ordered an end to all moves to invest in the North's crippled economy until it reverses its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

At the same time, South Korean officials attempted to reduce the mounting political tension between the two countries, saying that they wanted to avoid any action that would corner the regime of President Kim Il Sung or risk military conflict.

"We must make all efforts to resolve this in a peaceful manner," said Foreign Minister Han Sang Joo, "and not to make the situation worse."

The deliberately conciliatory tone, matched with the strict economic sanction, reflected the gradual easing in recent years of South's national preoccupation with the threat facing it from just over the Demilitarized Zone 56 kilometers (35 miles) from Seoul.

[In Geneva, a North Korean diplomat said Monday that war could

break out "at any moment" with South Korea, Reuters reported. Ri Tcheul, North Korean ambassador to the UN in Geneva, said bullets and shells were being fired "toward our side" in joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises.

"If we respond to it, it will mean a war, and this war cannot but be an all-out war," Mr. Ri said.

[In Moscow, the Itar-Tass press agency said North Korea had banned foreigners from entering the country and tightened restrictions on movements of its foreign residents.]

With an atomic bomb or without one, several government officials in Seoul now suggest, the North Korean government is running out of friends and maneuvering room almost as fast as it is running out of money. As a result, government officials are advocating a gradual economic squeeze on the North, rather than any abrupt action to terminate its suspected nuclear weapons project or destabilize its

See KOREA, Page 7

UN General's Gamble Pays Off in Bosnia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — General Philippe Morillon, commander of the United Nations troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Monday that he had won agreement by Bosnian Serbs for a conditional cease-fire around the besieged Muslim city of Srebrenica.

"I have obtained an accord for the cessation of hostilities. For a cease-fire providing the Bosnian presidency orders an end to the counter-offensive it has launched," he told French television by radio from Srebrenica.

The Bosnian Army commander, Sefer Halilovic, on Monday evening ordered his troops to call off their counteroffensive.

An order issued by Mr. Halilovic "at the request of Morillon" called for a suspension of the action.

General Morillon, who has been in the eastern Bosnian town for several days, spent Monday afternoon negotiating with the head of the Bosnian Serb forces, General Ratko Mladic.

General Morillon said he hoped that an aid convoy held up for several days would arrive in Srebrenica on Tuesday morning, bringing in food and evacuating the wounded.

The Bosnian Serbs had said they would not allow UN convoys through until General Morillon had left the city.

The Serbs "thought I was a prisoner or a

hostage," General Morillon said. "By going to this meeting with them I proved this was not so."

"The Serbs say that I'm a human shield," he said. "Yes, I am a shield; I told them that I had now given my word. I will remain in Srebrenica not only until the arrival of the first convoy but as long as I consider that the safety of the inhabitants is at risk."

Srebrenica has been under siege for 11 months, and its population of about 60,000 has not received aid by road since December.

Refugees in Srebrenica are fighting among themselves over the air-dropped food, said a doctor with the group Doctors Without Borders.

"People who get the aid are the strongest," Dr. George Dallenmagne said at a news conference in Brussels. "It really is a struggle for life."

The doctor, who reached Srebrenica on Friday with General Morillon, said he had seen two people who had been crushed to death when crates of U.S. aid fell on them.

(Reuters, AP)
The New York Times reported earlier from Sarajevo.

Driven by fears that thousands more Muslims would starve, See BOSNIA, Page 7

Keeping the Doctor Away Forget the Apple, Try an Applejack

Agence France-Press

LONDON — A medical research study in Britain has shown that people who drink alcohol every day catch fewer colds.

Of about 500 volunteers at the Common Cold Research Unit, three groups of wine drinkers, three groups of beer drinkers, and three groups of those who drank little or nothing.

"We were not looking for this," said Dr. David Tyrrell, one of the researchers. "It was a completely unexpected finding."

He said he and an American researcher, Dr. Sheldon Cohen, did the study almost as an afterthought two years ago, before the cold research unit shut down after 43 years.

The Medical Research Council, Dr. Tyrrell said, concluded that a cure for the common cold was too obscure a quest to justify further financing.

The last thing Dr. Tyrrell and Dr. Cohen did was to ask their volunteers, people aged 18 to 50 who had been injected with various of the 200 known cold viruses, to complete a

questionnaire about personal habits. They analyzed the answers against large banks of data already compiled on the subjects.

The results, Dr. Tyrrell said, pointed to an inverse correlation between alcohol consumption and the frequency of cold symptoms.

All of the subjects carried more or less equal amounts of cold virus, he said, yet those who had been perennially plagued with sniffles, sneezes, runny noses and clogged sinuses turned out to be the ones who drank little or no alcohol. The drinkers showed virtually no cold symptoms.

"It's unlikely there is any psychological explanation," Dr. Cohen said. "The virus was certainly present in the people who drank alcohol, but the symptoms were not so prevalent."

Dr. Tyrrell said they could not measure the effects of higher alcohol consumption because a high intake would have excluded subjects from the research group.

The results of the study are to be published in the American Journal of Public Health.

In Juliet's Hometown, True Love Still Goes Awry

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

VERONA, Italy — O Romeo, Romeo. Wherefore art thou Romeo? Or Omer, or Tony? Juliet's not the only person who'd like to know.

Last year, some 2,000 letters from the lovers across the globe arrived in this northern Italian city that Shakespeare endowed with fame beyond its Roman antiquities, addressed either to Juliet Capulet, or, since she was secretly wed by the time she died, to Juliet Montague.

And just about all of them ask the same question — albeit modified for different loves — that Juliet posed four centuries ago in Shakespeare's romantic tragedy: Wherefore, or why, does love's faithful vow so often bind together couples whose families do not want them bound? Why is romance so tricky?

For a city grieving over more recent woes — drug addiction and kickback scandals embracing even the local soccer team —

the new industry of promoting fair Verona as the metropolis of the world's broken hearts may be one of the few rays of light to break through the city's troubles.

To scholarly purists, the Club of Juliet — a private organization that receives, translates and answers Juliet Capulet's mail — may simply be perpetuating a myth that Verona has promoted since the late 19th century, not so much for the sake of historical accuracy as in the interest of drawing visitors to spend money here.

First, there is what the official city guidebook assures the visitor is Juliet's villa in Via Cappello: "Tradition has it that this was the house of the Capulets, the powerful Veronese family to which Juliet belonged."

But according to Giulio Tamassia, the president of the Club of Juliet, the 13th-century edifice was deemed to be Juliet's place only in the 1880s or the 1890s, when a group of notables decided to purchase it.

Then came the vexing question of the balcony.

Romeo and Juliet simply would not be Romeo and Juliet without the balcony to separate the lovers' sighs, even though Shakespeare's text alludes only to "Juliet at a window above" after Romeo vaults over a wall into the Capulets' orchard.

The only problem was that the house on Via Cappello did not have a balcony until the 1920s, when, according to Mr. Tamassia, one was taken from another building of the same period and affixed to "Juliet's villa."

But the municipal ledgerman seems to have worked. In 1937, the first of 10,000 letters sent over the years to "Juliet, Verona" arrived — from an Englishman.

At first, various Veronese took it upon themselves to answer the mail. Then, a couple of years ago, Mr. Tamassia conceived the idea of the Club of Juliet, and enlisted students from the

See ROMEO, Page 2

Kiosk Eastern U.S. Digs Out After Blizzard

People throughout the Eastern United States were digging out on Monday after the weekend blizzard that left at least 115 people dead.

President Bill Clinton granted federal disaster relief to 21 Florida counties and approved emergency aid for Alabama and Tennessee. (Page 2)

General News

A UN panel indicted the El Salvador military for atrocities. Page 2.

An anthrax outbreak in Siberia in 1979 is detailed in a new paper. Page 6.

Fashion

Back to the Middle Ages goes Paris couture, Suzy Menkes reports. Page 8.

Business/Finance

Olivetti asked investors to more than double its share capital. Page 13.

EC unemployment reached 10 percent. Page 15.

China pegged growth targets higher. Page 17.

Crossword Weather Page 20.

Dow Jones

Up 14.59

3,442.41

Trib Index

Down 0.22%

93.98

The Dollar

New York, Mon. close previous close

DM 1.6623 1.665

Pound 1.4355 1.4324

Yen 118.61 118.065

FF 5.6335 5.658

Bundesbank Cools Optimism For Rate Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — The president of the Bundesbank warned Monday that no one should assume that the German central bank would cut interest rates because of the Solidarity Pact agreement between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Germany's regional governments.

Helmut Schlesinger, speaking to journalists in Milan, reiterated that German inflation was still too high a reason given in the past for the Bundesbank to keep key rates up.

"We are not linking rate decisions to any particular event such as wage agreements or the Solidarity Pact," Mr. Schlesinger said.

"The social pact is very important for the German economy and for investors," he said.

"This is the most positive result I can give."

Yet, Mr. Schlesinger also said that German inflation was on a continued "downward trend."

Financial markets seemed uncertain Monday whether to bet on a rate cut from the Bundesbank this week. Speculation about whether a Bundesbank council meeting Thursday would decide to lower German interest rates ebbed and flowed during the day, but the dollar and the Deutsche mark remained relatively steady.

Hopes for a cut in German interest rates were revived by news of agreement on the so-called Solidarity Pact last weekend.

The agreement announced Saturday — which is already coming under criticism — calls for a 7.5 percent income tax surcharge starting in 1995, abandons plans to cut social spending and redistributes revenue from the value-added tax to the benefit of the states, particularly in Eastern Germany.

The Bundesbank will hold a regular council meeting this Thursday. Its key discount rate is currently at 8 percent and its Lombard rate at 9 percent.

Meanwhile, union sources said that wage negotiations affecting the 20,000 steelworkers in Eastern Germany failed on Monday, giving rise to fears of a new labor conflict in the area.

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At Least 115 Dead As the Eastern U.S. Digs Out of Blizzard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK—Millions of people in the Eastern United States struggled Monday with the effects of the weekend blizzard, with many travelers still stuck in airports or on snowbound interstate highways.

At least 115 people, from Canada to Cuba, died in the storm. Hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses still had no electricity.

North Carolina officials estimated that 160,300 people were still snowed out of home or in shelters in the state's mountainous west, with plowing crews making little progress in reaching them. In Tennessee, officials said that more than 4,000 people were still housed in 95 shelters in 27 counties.

Rescuers used helicopters, plows, front-end loaders and four-wheel-drive vehicles to reach hikers, travelers and snowbound rural residents.

New York City officials asked workers to leave their cars at home and take mass transit. Street parking gave way to mounds of snow as 1,700 snowplows began clearing city streets.

Most schools in storm-hit areas were closed, although the New York City school system, the nation's largest, was open. In Washington, federal offices were open, but many employees were unable to reach their offices because of difficult travel conditions.

The highest death toll was in Florida, with 26. Pennsylvania reported 19 deaths; New York, 16; Tennessee, 8; Alabama, 7; North Carolina, 5; and Georgia and Virginia, 4 each.

President Bill Clinton granted federal disaster relief to 21 Florida counties hit by wind and flooding and approved emergency aid for Alabama and Tennessee.

In the mountains of eastern Tennessee, 100 hikers remained in shelters and tents. In North Carolina's Great Smoky Mountains, 56 students from a school in Blount County, Michigan, were missing.

Ray Carson, a spokesman for the Cranbrook Kingswood Upper School, said 66 of the 122 students, teachers and other adults were safely out. He said the rest were unaccounted for.

The authorities in West Virginia resumed a search on Monday for six horseback riders from Ohio missing since Friday in the rugged Cranberry Glades wilderness area. The group included a 12-year-old and a 13-year-old. The area got up to 44 inches (1.1 meter) of snow and drifts were up to 16 feet (about five meters).

Aviation officials said the disruptions to air travel were among the most widespread in memory. Although most airports were reopened by Monday, closings were expected to affect or delay flight plans through Tuesday, according to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Officials had closed nearly every airport on the East Coast, from South Florida to Maine, forcing the cancellation of thousands of flights.

Jerry Lavey, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said he could not remember a

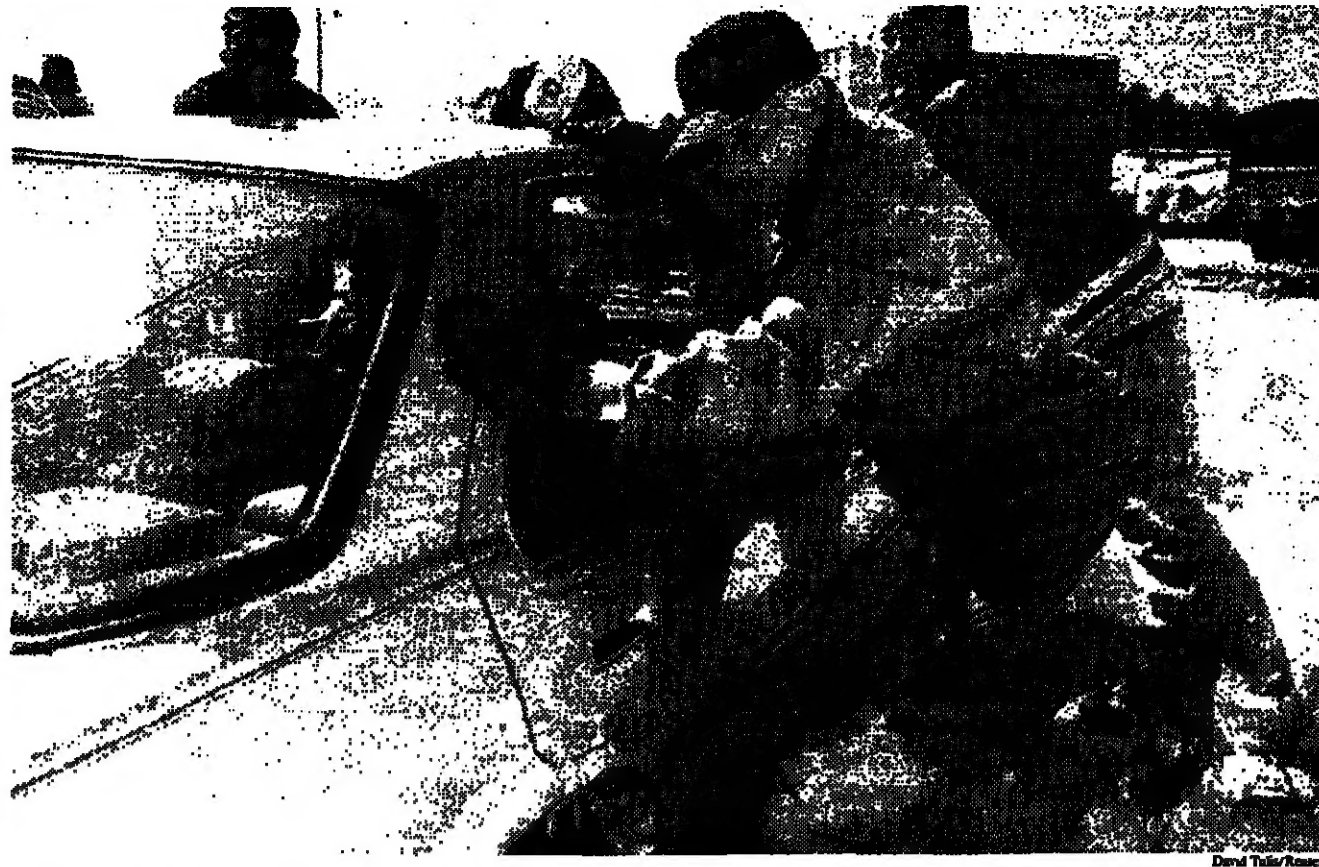
storm that had wreaked such havoc on the U.S. air transport system. "There was virtually nothing moving," he said. "Essentially, everything east of Chicago was disrupted. And when that happens, it has a big effect on national and international travel."

Airports in Atlanta, Boston, New York, Washington and other cities reopened on Sunday. There were not many flights, however, and air travel was backed up Monday throughout the United States.

At Newark International Airport in New Jersey, travelers frustrated by delays jumped on ticket counters Sunday and shouted obscenities. Flight attendants broke out. No immediate arrests were made.

Although runways were clear Monday at Newark, crews were still struggling to clear ice and packed snow from taxiways, parking lots and airport roadways.

(NYT, AP, Reuters, AFP)



Governor Neil Miller of Georgia, foreground, helping motorists push a car stranded by the weekend blizzard in Calhoun, Georgia.

Century's Worst? Records Didn't Fall Everywhere

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Was it the winter storm of the century?

Scranton, Pennsylvania, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, certainly have reason to think so. The blizzard of 1993 dropped 21 inches (53 centimeters) of snow in each place, a record in both cases.

But many New Yorkers and other residents of the Washington-Boston corridor need not be accused of an excess of cynicism if they look at the weekend's snows and ask, "So what else is new?"

It all depends on what locality one is talking about, and on how the storm is measured.

Over all, few winter cyclones have inflicted so wide a variety of heavy weather—from snow to rain to sleet to hurricane-force winds to thunderstorms—on so many places at once. And by at least one criterion, this storm looks peerless: No

winter storm so intense has ever affected so vast an area inhabited by so many Americans.

If that is the measure, then it probably was the storm of the century, says Paul G. Knight, a meteorologist at the Pennsylvania State University Weather Communications group.

Mr. Knight and his colleagues are calling the storm a "snow-a-cane," since it combined the characteristics of a hurricane and a blizzard in one vast weather system. Winds circulating counterclockwise around the storm's center lashed Atlanta and Boston simultaneously.

Still, there were wide differences in the storm's impact. In a broad stretch straddling the Appalachians, reaching from just west of metropolitan New York City to western Pennsylvania and western New York state, it was a first-order blizzard. Two feet (60 centimeters) of snow was common, and a few spots got three feet.

Snowdrifts mounted as high as 10 feet. Snow fell on New York City early in the storm, then sleet and in some spots rain. If it had been all snow, Mr. Knight said, Manhattan might have received more than the foot or so it did get. That would have equaled the last major winter cyclone to hit the New York metropolitan area, a monster that dropped 17.6 inches on the city on Feb. 12, 1983. But it would have fallen far short of the city's record of 26.1 inches on Dec. 26, 1947, not to mention the 21 inches of the blizzard of 1888.

In the Washington-Boston corridor, said Mr. Knight, "in no way was it the storm of the century in terms of snow." Snow aside, the storm's gigantic rotating air mass created such intensity that atmospheric pressures hit record low readings in many places. In Philadelphia, the 28.43 inches of mercury measured Sunday was a record low, not only for winter storms, but for all storms there.

But it fell short of the continent's most intense winter cyclone, whose central pressure reached 28.2 inches of mercury at Canton, in northern New York state, in 1913.

The lower the storm's pressure, the stronger its winds. This weekend's pressures produced hurricane-force gusts up and down the coast, from Cherry Point, North Carolina, to New York's La Guardia Airport to Boston's Logan Airport.

The pressure at the storm's center was actually lower than that of a hurricane that devastated New York's Long Island in August 1991. That storm was rated a category 3 on the Saffir-Simpson scale, meaning that it was of moderate-to-high intensity as hurricanes go.

But a hurricane is "more tightly wound" than a winter storm, Mr. Knight said, and this weekend's circulating winds were therefore less concentrated, producing no sustained winds of hurricane force.

UN Panel Indicts El Salvador Military

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — El Salvador's military committed the vast majority of atrocities during the country's civil war, ranging from the massacre of six Jesuits to the slaughter of thousands of civilians, an international rights panel said Monday.

The United Nations-appointed commission called for the immediate removal of the military officers whom it cited for human rights violations and urged that rights abusers be barred from political office for at least 10 years.

"The army, security forces and death squads linked to them committed massacres, sometimes of hundreds of people at a time," said the panel's report, which was released after a seven-month investigation.

Hours before the report was issued, President Alfredo Cristiani of

El Salvador called for a general amnesty, saying it would "close the door to all temptation of revenge and reprisals."

But Fernan Cienfuegos, a member of the rebels' political commission, rejected the idea, saying, "First we must apply the recommendations and later discuss the possibility of an amnesty."

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, agreed with that proposal.

"In order to put behind them the trauma of the war, the Salvadorans have to go through the catharsis of facing the truth," Mr. Boutros Ghali said Monday. "There can be no reconciliation without the public knowledge of the truth."

The UN panel, made up of U.S., Colombian and Venezuelan jurists, was set up under a January 1992 peace accord that ended the 12-year war. Most of the 75,000 people killed in the war were civilians suspected of leftist leanings.

The commission blamed rebel leaders for some rights violations, saying they had ordered the deaths of U.S. soldiers and of mayors of towns under government control.

But among killings attributed to the military was the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980 as the war was beginning. The slaying of Archbishop Romero was led by a Mass, and the 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter

were among the rights violations that drew international outrage.

The UN commission found a chain of command for the slaying of the Jesuits that led to General René Emilio Ponce, then a colonel, who resigned Friday from his post as defense minister.

General Ponce and others ordered Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides to have counterinsurgency soldiers from the U.S.-trained Atlacatl Battalion kill the Jesuits and leave no witnesses, the report said.

The Atlacatl Battalion, which was disbanded last year, also committed the worst massacre of the war, the slaughter of at least 200 peasants around El Mozote in December 1981. Some estimates of the death toll reach 1,000.

When bodies from the massacre were exhumed last year, investigators said most of the dead were children, women and elderly men. Investigators said many apparently were killed in military-style executions.

Another finding of the commission had long been widely suspected — that Archbishop Romero's assassination was ordered by Roberto d'Aubuisson, a founder of Mr. Cristiani's rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance Party who died of cancer last year.

The commission found leftist rebels guilty of "grave human rights violations" that included killing

and kidnapping civilians, "disidents in the rebel movement, mayors, judges and unarmed U.S. military personnel."

It put the number of "grave violations" by rebels at 400 killings and 300 disappearances.

The commission said leaders of the rebel Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front ordered the 1985 killings of four U.S. Marine embassy guards at an outdoor cafe.

The investigators were unable to establish responsibility for the 1980 slaying of four American churchwomen — three nuns and a Catholic lay worker.

The report named numerous officials who it said were aware that senior officers had ordered the killings — among them the National Guard director, Colonel Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

Five guardsmen who said they acted on higher orders were convicted in the case and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The commission report was written by former President Belisario Betancur Churtas of Colombia, former Foreign Minister Reynaldo Figueredo of Venezuela, and a U.S. human rights lawyer, Thomas Buergenthal.

The commission received testimony from 2,000 sources on the fate of 7,000 victims and got secondary information on more than 18,000 victims.

2 Convicts Charged In Bombay Bombings

By Steve Coll

Washington Post Service

BOMBAY — The police on Monday accused two Bombay men with long criminal records of direct involvement in planning several of the dozen large bombs that exploded here Friday, claiming at least 225 lives.

The two men were formally charged in the case but escaped in a shoot-out in north Bombay when the police tried to arrest them, said Police Commissioner A.S. Samra.

He said the pair had been identified by witnesses as being among those who checked into three luxury Bombay hotels last Thursday, provided fictitious addresses and then disappeared from rooms where bombs detonated on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Samra announced other charges and developments in the bombing investigation, some of which hinted at connections to Bombay's notorious organized crime groups.

But the commissioner said his mind remained open about who carried out the terrorist attacks, and he reiterated his conviction that because of the kinds of explosives employed, the bombers had received support from outside India.

Since Sunday, the police have found an additional three motor scooters around Bombay loaded with about 40 pounds each of Semtex plastic explosives and chemical "pencil timer" delay detonation devices. The scooters bombs failed to go off as scheduled on Friday and have been defused, the police said.

Mr. Samra said a team of American "explosives experts" was on its way to Bombay to exchange information and examine evidence in the case.

He said he did not know what U.S. agencies the experts represented or whether they were examining possible links between Bombay's explosions and the recent bombing at the World Trade Center in New York. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in New Delhi declined to comment.

The two men accused Monday were identified as Mangesh Pawar, 26, and Pilo Khan, 30. Between them, the two have been arrested or convicted at least 18 times on charges including murder, attempted murder, kidnapping, extortion and narcotics trafficking, a senior police official said.

The police said the men had been linked to some of Bombay's many crime networks, which dominate this prosperous city's smuggling, land-grabbing, extortion, and narcotics rackets.

Bombay's financiers and industrialists, meanwhile, made a start at getting back on track after Friday's destructive bombing at the Bombay Stock Exchange. Amid shards of glass, crumbled plaster, and shouts from traders, the exchange reopened in a temporary section of its badly damaged headquarters on Dalal Street, India's financial center.

WORLD BRIEFS

53% in Danish Poll Back EC Treaty

COPENHAGEN (AFP) — Fifty-three percent of Danish voters would support the Maastricht treaty in a second referendum on May 18, while 31 percent are opposed and 16 percent are undecided, according to a poll published Monday by the financial daily newspaper Børsen.

In the poll, which was based on a survey of 1,041 people on March 8, 9, 40 percent of the voters who identified themselves as Social Democrats were opposed to greater European unity, while 43 percent were in favor and 17 percent were undecided.

Among voters from the Socialist People's Party, 75 percent were opposed to the treaty, despite several concessions to Denmark made by the European Community after Danes rejected the treaty in a referendum in June. The latest poll results indicated a rift between the rank and file of the Socialist People's Party and its leaders, who pledged their overwhelming support for the treaty during an extraordinary meeting on Sunday.

Suspicion on Another Italy Politician

ROME (Reuters) — Renato Altissimo, the secretary-general of the Liberal Party, became the latest high-profile victim on Monday of a corruption scandal that is tearing the Italian political system apart, Italian state radio reported.

Reports on evening radio and television bulletins said Milan magistrates had sent Mr. Altissimo, whose party is part of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato's coalition government, an official warning that he faced investigation for corruption.

The reports, also carried by several Italian news agencies, said Mr. Altissimo was being investigated for bribes his party allegedly received from the state electricity board ENEL and the ANAS national road building organization. Mr. Altissimo, contacted at his home, denied receiving any bribes.

Somali Factions Reopen Peace Talks

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — A new round of Somali peace talks opened Monday with faction leaders still at odds over whether to create a national government. However, they said they were willing to form the regional authorities that United Nations officials say are needed for relief and reconstruction efforts to continue.

As he entered Africa Hall, Mohammed Ali Mahdi, the self-proclaimed Somali president who claims to represent a coalition of 11 factions, called for a transitional government. "A national government should come from this meeting," he said, adding that the government would then determine when to hold elections.

But other members of his coalition and his chief rival, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, said they favored first building regional authorities that could form police forces to help end widespread banditry. A U.S.-led coalition arrived in December to impose order and safeguard aid deliveries that were being stolen in what was then a land in anarchy.

Arab League to Discuss Lockerbie

TUNIS (Reuters) — An Arab League committee will meet Thursday in Tunis in a new effort to solve Libya's standoff with the West over the Lockerbie affair, officials sources in Tunisia said.

Foreign ministers from Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania and Libya, all committee members, will meet with the Arab League's secretary-general, Esmat Abdel Meguid.

Diplomats in Tunis said the meeting precedes an April 15 deadline for a UN review of the sanctions imposed on Libya for noncooperation. Recent reports have said Western governments were considering broader sanctions against Libya, including a ban on its oil, to make it hand over two of its nationals accused of blowing up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, killing 270 people.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots Cite Electronic Gadgets' Effect

WASHINGTON (AP) — About 40 pilots have complained to the U.S. government that their instruments had been affected by passengers' electronic gadgets, and the complaints have prompted an airline industry group to press for an outright ban.

The government prohibits only the use of cellular phones and radio devices on flights, leaving a range of popular electronic devices from computers to calculators "in limbo," a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said. Recently, the agency warned pilots of possible interference from these devices, but it added that "the probability of all necessary conditions occurring simultaneously is extremely low." It has ordered further study.

A majority of the pilots' complaints about interference cited cellular phones or citizens band radios as the culprit. The second-most common complaint involved lap-top computers, followed by remote-control toys. Last week, Northwest Airlines prohibited the use of electronic gadgets during takeoffs, landings, and when a plane is below 10,000 feet. Delta Airlines already had prohibited cellular phones, portable CD players and FM receivers.

Thousands of Nigerian commuters were stranded in Lagos on Monday as most of the motor bus city buses disappeared from the streets because their owners had failed to make their return by a police deadline. After three accidents involving the buses last month in which more than 50 people died, the police ordered all "motor" bus companies to repair their vehicles by March 15. (AP)

Trade Center's Luxury Hotel To Be Closed to Midsummer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Vista Hotel, a luxury hotel whose underground floors were devastated by the bombing at the World Trade Center, will be closed until at least midsummer, according to Port Authority officials.

While construction crews worked to shore up the hotel's damaged basement, investigators continued to search for three more suspects in the Feb. 26 bombing. The bombing killed five people, injured more than a 1,000 and crippled the center's two towers.

The explosion caused the collapse of several floors beneath the hotel that housed vital mechanical systems, said Charles Malkish, the trade center's director.

"There's no physical damage to the Vista, but we need to shore up the mechanical areas below it, including an elevator pit," he said. The hotel has laid off 550 workers since the blast, said Elisabeth Elman, spokeswoman for Hilton International, which manages the Vista under a 30-year contract with the Port Authority.

With cranes and small bulldozers, workers continued in frigid weather Sunday to haul tons of debris from the crater created by a blast. Searchers found a body in the rubble Monday. It was not immediately identified, but trained dogs had been sent into the blast area eight times during the weekend searching for Wilfredo Mercado, an employee of the Vista Hotel missing since the explosion.

In the World Trade Center, the main concourse that links the two towers will reopen Tuesday, Mr. Malkish said. The towers will open by April 1, officials said. (NYT, AP)

Policeman Sentenced to Die For Sex Orgies in Morocco

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — A senior Moroccan police officer who confessed to having had sex with more than 1,600 women in three years of debauchery was sentenced to death by a Casablanca court on Monday for sexual violence.

Chief Police Commissioner Haj Mohammed Mustapha Tabet, 54, was convicted of rape, depriving women of their virginity, abduction, inciting debauchery, violence and assault while holding sex orgies in a flat he kept for the purpose.

Opposition newspapers said Mr. Tabet had been allowed to act with impunity by authorities who knew what he was doing. Human rights and women's groups expressed outrage, and Muslim fundamentalists demanded death by stoning or crucifixion, rather than by firing squad, which is the usual method.

The prosecutor, Nourredine Rishi, told the court that Mr. Tabet, who is married with two wives

and five children, was a "criminal machine" and said that "if there was a more severe punishment the public prosecutor would have demanded it."

Prosecutors showed the court 118 pornographic videos of Mr. Tabet and his friends having sex with 518 women and girls over a period of three years.

Mr. Tabet, who has 10 days to appeal, filmed the orgies with two remote-controlled cameras hidden in his flat and kept a numbered list of his sex partners on a computer.

Mr. Tabet picked up women in the street and bought them sweets before taking them to his flat, lawyers said. In several cases he demanded sex in return for issuing passports or other official documents.

The court awarded damages to 18 plaintiffs ranging from 30,000 to 150,000 dirhams (\$3,250 to \$16,200).

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FIRST 100 DAYS / GORE'S ROLE

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Where Does the Money Go When It's Over?

WASHINGTON — Stephen J. Solarz used \$250 of his leftover campaign funds to pay parking tickets. After Edward R. Madigan left the House to become secretary of agriculture he spent \$1,152 for a home security system. And \$400 from Dennis M. Hefner's fund went for House gym dues.

Recently retired members of the House of Representatives spend their leftover campaign contributions on everything from the ballet to football tickets, a survey shows. But they're also giving generously to charities and political candidates.

Much of the leftover campaign money, however, has yet to be spent. Former members are sitting on \$11.8 million, it was found in the federal campaign reports of 111 members whose House terms ended with the just-finished 102d Congress.

Among the expenditures:

- Marty Russo, former Democratic member from Illinois, made out checks for \$1,550 and \$3,270 to the Tournament Players Club, where a major golf tournament is held near Washington each year.
- Carl D. Pursell, a Michigan Republican, gave \$15,000 for nursing research fund and \$5,000 each to the Salvation Army and the Kiwanis and Rotary foundations of Plymouth, Michigan.
- Chalmers P. Wylie, an Ohio Republican, transferred his remaining \$59,549 to a community service fund in his name.
- Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, paid \$240 for Cleveland Ballet tickets.

- Mr. Solarz, a New York Democrat, paid \$250 in parking tickets, had legal bills of \$197,000, handed back \$72,370 in contribution refunds and gave \$3,000 to other candidates.
- The security system bought by Mr. Madigan was only a fraction of nearly \$517,000 still in his account — money that "will be put in a charitable trust," the Illinois Republican said.

In December 1990, the Federal Election Commission split 3-3 along partisan lines on whether spending not directly related to a campaign violates federal law. Democrats on the commission said it was a violation. Republicans said it was not.

(AP)

Why Cisneros Is Planning to 'Reinvent HUD'

WASHINGTON — Henry G. Cisneros has been walking the halls, and he does not like what he sees. The secretary of housing and urban development earned his Ph.D. in public administration from George Washington University. He says he knows "internalization of subgoals" when he sees it.

What he means is that many HUD workers are so busy attending meetings, checking forms and enforcing obscure regulations that they have lost track of their real goal: housing for those who need it.

"This is an Alice in Wonderland world," he said. "No human being could ever consciously create something this gridlocked and maddening."

He has tempered such criticism with praise for some individual civil servants. He even took one, Michael Janis, who oversees the nation's public-housing programs, to meet the president.

But just as President Bill Clinton has talked about "reinventing government," Mr. Cisneros says he plans to "reinvent HUD." He has asked his planning staff to help him write a new statement of purpose, with measurable goals.

(NYT)

Quote-Unquote

Defense Secretary Les Aspin, defending the administration's plan to close several U.S. military bases: "We are downsizing in the way many major corporations are. Just as they are eliminating overhead and closing unneeded plants, so we are eliminating overhead and closing unneeded military bases worldwide."

(AP)

Being There: The Vice President as Clinton's Silent Point Man

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Vice President Al Gore, in Texas last week in a traditional vice presidential role — campaigning for a candidate — spotted a scholarly volume on the vice presidency and read aloud his favorite job description, written by Woodrow Wilson's vice president.

A vice president, Mr. Gore quoted Thomas R. Marshall as saying, is like a "loan in a catalogic fit. He cannot speak, he cannot move. He suffers no pain. He is perfectly conscious of all that goes on. But he has no part in it."

The description seems to fit somewhat the Al Gore who frequently appears glued to the side of President Bill Clinton during major speeches, news conferences and announcements. He does not speak. He hardly moves. He is just there, frozen.

The comedian Jay Leno joked the other day, "I tell you, if there was an energy tax

on people, Gore would be getting a refund."

But Mr. Gore's early performance suggests that he is assuming the traditional vice presidential role of giver-of-advice, political fund-raiser and point man on high-profile short-term assignments.

He also is showing some early signs of going beyond being a pro forma adviser. He is being taken seriously by the president not only in Mr. Gore's pet areas of the environment and high technology but also as a more experienced hand on the workings of Washington and on the complexities of some foreign-policy issues.

A revealing glimpse of his role as adviser occurred as Mr. Gore — in Texas partly to campaign for Senator Bob Krueger, who faces a special election in seven weeks — finished a tour of a Head Start preschool center and prepared for a series of fund-raising events.

Aides impatiently waited in the school office for what one described as "a really

important fax" for Mr. Gore. What churned out of the machine were the pages of a Clinton speech to be given the next day that the president wanted the vice president to review.

Clinton aides say Mr. Gore reviews and offers suggestions for many of the president's speeches, a reversal of the Bush years, during which the White House reviewed Vice President Dan Quayle's speeches to ensure they avoided political and policy mine fields.

But no one suggested that President George Bush wanted Mr. Quayle's input on his speeches. Mr. Clinton's communications director, George Stephanopoulos, said, "The vice president isn't clearing the president's speeches, obviously, but the president truly does want him to look at them and give him his advice."

There is anecdotal evidence, at least, of Mr. Gore's integration into the policymaking process. His aides hold key environmental and technology posts in the ad-

ministration. In a departure from the last 12 years, the vice president's national security aide — Leon Fuerth — is a full member of the "deputies" committee, which is the government's key working foreign-policy panel.

Mr. Gore's arguments in favor of high technology and environmental spending were recounted without rancor by White House aides describing budget deliberations. He is given credit for \$1 billion in new technology initiatives in the four-year Clinton spending package. He won the argument for \$100 million in funding for a supercomputer network. He backed basing the new energy tax on the heat content of the fuel, calling it the most environmentally sound approach.

"He believes in certain things," an administration official said. "He made his case. He won more than he lost."

Mr. Gore said that he had studied political science models of the vice presidency

and "generally agrees" with the consensus that vice presidents should have little line responsibility but rather should be general advisers to presidents and take on special assignments for projects presidents want to highlight.

Earlier this month, Mr. Gore was named to head the "reinventing government" review that will spend six months examining each department and agency for ways to cut spending, improve service and offer taxpayers more efficiency. The White House already has announced that the vice president will be its point man on new technology and environmental policy because of his interest in those issues.

Sitting aboard the plane that will be his for four years, Mr. Gore is a different man from the one comedians joke cannot be sent on the usual vice presidential funeral duty because he might be mistaken for the corpse. He is witty, unself-conscious and awash with enthusiasm for his various duties, particularly in high-tech areas.

Perot Defies the Fade-Away Tradition of Maverick Candidates

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four months after his strong maverick showing in the 1992 presidential election, Ross Perot still has the look of a contender.

He is on the road and on the talk shows — and even on Capitol Hill recently — pumping out his populist message of fiscal responsibility and government reform, drawing overflow crowds, loud applause and frequent headlines; and keeping up the pressure on President Bill Clinton and Congress, especially over the federal deficit.

He is aggressively seeking members for United We Stand America, the grassroots organization he put together during the campaign, though he will not say how many have signed up or just what he plans to do with the organization.

Polls indicate that voters now view him even more favorably than last November, when he captured one of every five votes, the most by an independent or third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt took 30 percent as the "Bull Moose" candidate in 1912.

"Our strength is in our numbers!" he cries out in his ready

Texas twang as he crisscrosses the country in his private jet.

Independent or maverick presidential challengers usually fade after a bright burst in a single election. But like the Reverend Jesse Jackson and, before him, George C. Wallace, the former Alabama governor, Mr. Perot is clearly not fading. And he starts from a much broader base of support than either of them did.

Many political professionals of both parties have been surprised by his staying power.

"It turns out he's more than just an 'anti' vote," said Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic poll taker. "He has the support of a lot of people who genuinely have concluded that they no longer can believe in conventional politicians."

But it is far from clear what Mr. Perot ultimately has in mind: Another presidential run? The formation of a third political party? Or some personal goal known only to himself?

Every weekend, he schedules visits to a new state or two. This week-end, he made seven stops in California.

Gooff Wiczynski, a 27-year-old computer programmer from the San Francisco suburb of Pittsburg, was in the crowd of more than 2,000 who turned out to see him at Concord, just east of San Francisco. "I'm cautiously optimistic that he'll offer an alternative to the two-party system," said Mr. Wiczynski, who voted for Mr. Perot.

On March 6 and 7, Mr. Perot was

in Colorado and New Mexico. The week before it was his native Texas and, before that, Florida and Maine.

Mr. Perot will give few details about the membership in United We Stand America and long-term goals of the new organization, saying only that he wants to use it to bring pressure at all levels of U.S. politics, even down to school board elections.

"When we peak, I'll give figures and talk more," he promises, but it is all but impossible to find out more until then. Since he is not an official candidate for anything, no campaign reporting requirements apply, and because his group retains an "education organization" classification in the eyes of the Internal Revenue Service, it does not

have to make public its records.

In the meantime, he says, he will bankroll the organization out of his own great wealth and let the membership fees pile up in a bank. He will not say how much he has spent, but his willingness to spend a lot is not doubted, since he used some \$60 million of his own money in his presidential campaign.

His aides, who also say they provide no membership or money figures, say he has ordered and distributed 2 million membership forms (they ask for \$15, name, address and age) and has hired half a dozen professional political organizers to work around the country.

To further promote his brand of politics and his new organization, Mr. Perot has bought half an hour

of prime time on NBC television

electronic town hall. At the White House, they sense political danger. Mr. Clinton has made at least one phone call to Mr. Perot in an effort to soften the Texan's assertions that the new administration, contrary to campaign promises, is more interested in increasing taxes and spending than in cutting programs, the bureaucracy and the deficit. The president also has sent at least one ace envoy, Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen.

But Mr. Perot has not backed off, and now some parts of Mr. Clinton's speeches are beginning to sound like Ross Perot clones. These days, the president talks almost as much as Mr. Perot about program cuts, bureaucratic bloat and government waste.

Surrender Is Weighed By Some in Waco Cult

By Robert Reinhold

New York Times Service

WACO, Texas — The federal siege against a heavily armed religious sect has entered its third week amid signs of weakening resolve among the 105 remaining cult members.

FBI negotiators said Sunday that a number of members of the Branch Davidian sect had asked for details about the judicial process and what charges they might face upon surrender. It was "a favorable sign," said Bob A. Ricks, the bureau spokesman in Waco.

It was difficult to determine precisely what was happening in the compound because federal authorities have cut off outside lines and prevented the four adults who have come out from speaking with reporters.

The chief source of information has been a daily news briefing by spokesmen for the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, which conducted a Feb. 28 raid on the sect to try to arrest the cult's leader, David Koresh, on illegal-weapon charges.

Mr. Ricks said Sunday that members of the sect, a renegade offshoot of the Seventh-day Adventist Church, apparently now want to be known as Koreshians. Sunday afternoon, sect members displayed a banner reading, "FBI broke negotiations. We want press." It was unclear what prompted the message.

On Saturday, three cult members were said to be ready to give up, but they have not yet surrendered. Nor is there any indication that Mr. Koresh has softened his stance against surrender.

Mr. Ricks said cult members were told they would be held as material witnesses after surrendering, until investigators could sort out who was responsible for the deaths of four federal agents in the shoot-out.

"What we are facing is a very difficult situation where fire was indiscriminately coming out of the compound," Mr. Ricks said.

Federal officials declined to specify possible criminal charges against the sect members. But local prosecutors have cited a variety of potential state and federal charges, including murder.

"It's left to the imagination — they've committed all sorts of weapons crimes," said Charles Rosenthal, an assistant county district attorney in Houston, who is not involved in the Waco case.

He said both state and federal governments could prosecute for assault on peace officers. In Texas, the death penalty can be sought for the murder of more than one person in the same episode or for the killing of an officer executing his duty.

"From my own standpoint, this is a death penalty case," Mr. Rosenthal said.



An agent standing guard at the federal command post near Waco.

Away From Politics

• After receiving an air-driven artificial heart, a Phoenix, Arizona, man was in critical but stable condition in what was the second such implant this year, officials said. Gaylord Booth, 48, received the artificial heart during a four-hour operation in Tucson on Saturday. Last fall, the government approved experimental use of the CardioWest heart in a controlled study at several transplant centers but said the device could only be used as a "bridge" to stabilize patients until a human heart could be transplanted.

• To prevent a repeat of last year's deadly Los Angeles riots, most of the city's policemen will be on the streets when verdicts in the latest Rodney King beating trial are announced. Chief Willie Williams said the federal trial of the four policemen was to enter its fourth week Monday. Prosecutors were expected to rest their case early in the week, with defense testimony taking another four weeks.

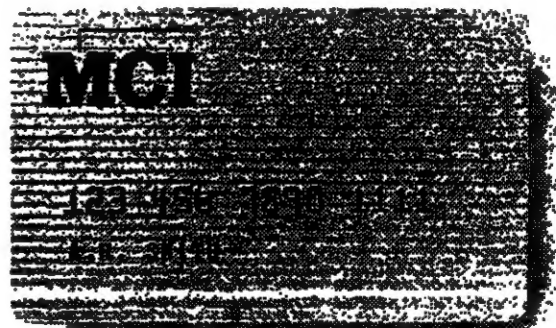
• A minor earthquake rattled suburban Baltimore on Sunday, the third such tremor in less than a week. There were no reports of injury or damage. The quake was centered about 15 miles (24 kilometers) southwest of Baltimore and measured 2.7 on the Richter scale.

• A group of people discharged from the military for being gay boarded a bus in Minneapolis on Sunday, starting a six-week nationwide tour to rally support for homosexuals in the military. Sponsors said the trip was expected to cover 32 cities in 24 states, ending with a march in Washington.

• The abortion clinic where a doctor was shot to death last week reopened Monday to take appointments for abortions later in the day. The Pensacola Women's Medical Services clinic had been closed since Wednesday, when Dr. David Gunn was shot three times in the back as he arrived. An official said abortions would resume with a doctor who offered his services on a temporary basis. She would not identify the doctor and said a permanent replacement was being sought.

(AP)

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Keep Pressing Syria

As Syria emerges as a favored partner in a U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace negotiation, its human rights record has to be factored in. A useful text is "Scientists and Human Rights in Syria," a new report by the National Academy of Sciences. Syria may have the highest number of scientists detained for political reasons in the world. Its prison population has been described as "a who's who of the nation's professional elite."

In addition to the human toll, the detention of hundreds of engineers, doctors and professors for seeking human rights reform and political liberalization has hurt the Syrian economy. A letter in which President Hafez Assad requested good treatment for some prisoners "appears to demonstrate the president's awareness that torture and ill-treatment are meted out to most political prisoners as a matter of course unless he intervenes."

Yet Mr. Assad now enjoys a reputation among attentive Israelis as well as Americans for geopolitical shrewdness, and more. The degree of personal power that makes him a menace to his people is widely taken as evidence of his reliability as an international actor — he negotiates hard but then delivers what he promises.

It is suggested, moreover, that the world is dealing with something of a new Assad. The collapse of East European personal dictatorships like his own may have imparted a welcome sense of political mortality. From the demise of the Soviet Union, long a patron of Damascus, he may have concluded he can no longer aspire to Kremlin-aided "parity" with Israel as a platform for negotiation, and instead must cultivate the United States. Yet plainly his human rights violations, support for terrorism and the rest keep a relationship with Washington from blossoming.

Mr. Assad's cruelty may have a method. He may grasp better than any of his critics how essential repression is to his rule. But he needs the United States to get back his territory. This gives the Clinton administration the opening, which it seems to be using, to bring up the human rights agenda "on the merits" — in an up-front way that does not directly link political progress to human rights progress but that also does not invite the Syrians to dismiss U.S. concern.

Americans do not want to wait for a peace settlement until a Syrian Thomas Jefferson takes over, but they cannot overlook Mr. Assad's appalling record at home.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

America's Excess Arms

The Pentagon's motto after the Cold War could well be: Nothing exceeds like excess. If it were up to General Colin Powell and his colleagues in the armed services, they would keep it that way. General Powell has criticized Defense Secretary Les Aspin for trying to match U.S. forces to potential threats. Mr. Aspin's threat-based force would cut the Pentagon budget from \$298 billion to \$265 billion by 1996. His own reasoning, however, would allow him to make even larger cuts. Even after Mr. Aspin finishes cutting, the U.S. arsenal will still enjoy a big advantage.

The issue is not whether the world is a dangerous place. It is. The issue is not whether planners can predict precisely where and when future threats will emerge. They cannot. But it is clear that no new threat, or combination of threats, can measure up to the old Soviet menace.

Even with all the unknowns, there are reliable techniques for "sizing" forces — America's and any potential enemy's. Such scoring techniques have long been used to assess America's relative strength. They allow planners to compare, say, an Iraqi armored division to an American one or the U.S. Air Force to someone else's.

The military liked these methods when they showed the need for a buildup to match Soviet forces. Now they suggest just how much further America's arsenal can be reduced without jeopardizing security.

Tanks are an example. After Mr. Aspin's Pentagon reductions, the United States will

still have 7,800 tanks. Using a jawbreaking methodology known as "Technique for Assessing Comparative Force Modernization," or TACFORM, planners have calculated that America has 12 times the tank capability of Iraq or Libya or North Korea and five times that of China.

That is partly a matter of sheer numbers: America has more. It is partly a matter of quality: potential troublemakers rely largely on old Soviet models that modern U.S. forces can outmaneuver and outgun.

Russia's tank armies are larger, but they are divided between Europe and Asia, and not easily transported from one theater to the other. The United States can throw 20 percent more tanks, with 60 percent more capability, into the European theater than Russia can. And these figures ignore the robust capability of the NATO allies.

Air power? Control of the skies is critical in today's wars, as the Gulf war showed. Yet even after previously announced cuts, U.S. fighter planes have 24 times the capability of Iraq's, 22 times those of North Korea and about five times those of China.

Sea power? America's overwhelming superiority would permit it to mothball most of its submarines and at least four of its carrier task forces while forgoing modernization for a decade or more.

In short, Pentagon spending has yet to reflect the fact that only the Lilliputians are left. Dangerous, but outgunned.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keep NAFTA on Track

While the trade agreement with Mexico and Canada is still likely to pass, a fierce struggle has broken out over the supplemental assurances promised by President Bill Clinton. He will not reopen the text that President George Bush signed, he says. But he won't send it to Congress until he has worked out additional agreements with the Mexicans addressing some of the objections coming from the two main centers of opposition — Now they suggest just how much further America's arsenal can be reduced without jeopardizing security.

The negotiations on these side agreements begin on Wednesday. When you hear a congressman say with concern that the North American Free Trade Agreement is in deep trouble and the votes aren't there, you are listening to bargaining over the side deals.

This scramble in Washington drew a growl the other day from Mexico City, where President Carlos Salinas de Gortari warned that he would not accept any "protectionist mechanisms" tied to NAFTA. Some of the environmental lobbyists, for example, have been talking up a special tariff on goods crossing the border to pay for such expensive infrastructure as sewer and water plants. It is a nutty idea that would put U.S. goods entering Mexico at a disadvantage compared with those coming in from Asia.

There is a dilemma here for the environmental perfectionists. NAFTA is their best — and only — hope for better enforcement of the air and water rules in Mexico. If they defeat it in Congress, they will have sacrificed their only lever for better cooperation.

Labor faces a similar choice. While the trade agreement can bring some real improvement to Mexican labor, there are limits. If the standards are set too high, Mexican products will simply be pushed aside in the American market by their competitors from Southeast Asia, where wages are lower than in Mexico and working conditions worse. For a lot of unions, NAFTA has become the ultimate enemy — the embodiment of all the deep economic forces, many having nothing to do with trade, that for two decades have depressed the wages of unskilled and semiskilled U.S. workers.

But a better remedy for these people is the job training and adjustment legislation that the Labor Department is now beginning to draft. The administration's strategy is to send it to Congress next summer hand-in-hand with NAFTA. That is the right principle: to keep widening trade for the benefit of everybody, but to acknowledge an obligation to the people who get hurt in the process.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Italy: Disease and Cure

At the heart of Italy's moral crisis is a form of corruption all too familiar: the private contractor's kickback for a contract from a public agency. As Italians are finding out, however, this is not a cancer on the system, it is the system. It is what has governed since World War II, revived the economy, brought prosperity, kept the Communists out of power and provided continuity in public life.

The question is whether the cure is worse than the disease. Italy is grinding to a halt. Several cabinet ministers are out. One-fourth of the members of Parliament are under suspicion. Almost no contracts are being awarded. Many local governments have ceased. High executives of prestigious firms are under arrest.

The old notion was that there was some corruption in the Christian Democratic Party and organized crime in the south. A small investigation of a kickback at an old people's home in Milan, a year ago, destroyed complacency. Most established po-

litical parties are implicated, including the Communists. Corruption cases are proceeding in 21 cities. Government ministers have resigned. The long-time boss of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, faces 50 charges. High officials of the auto giant Fiat are under arrest. Suspects have committed suicide. The prestigious reformer Giorgio La Malfa quit as head of the Republican Party under a cloud for party finances.

Prime Minister Giuliano Amato kept his shaky coalition alive in last week's confidence vote. Italians face a referendum in the spring on drastic electoral changes. A new semiparliamentary party commands the most support in the prosperous north. Maverick Christian Democrats are making waves against the Mafia in the south. A few Milan magistrates are behind "Operation Clean Hands" and probably enjoy more public support than the entire political structure. Some of them propose massive amnesties.

A stronger Italy will emerge, but there are shocking times ahead.

—THE BALTIMORE SUN.

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Back Yeltsin, Not the Would-Be Putschists

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Russia faces three options: It can continue to progress, however haltingly, toward democracy and a free market, reshape into some form of dictatorship or dissolve in anarchy. Contrary to conventional wisdom, the economy has not caused the present crisis. While it is far from satisfactory, nobody is starving and private initiative is beginning to fill the vacuum created by the breakdown of state ownership. There is food in stores, public transport is running, telephones are operating. Life goes on.

Russia's problems have always

been first and foremost political and today's predicament is no different. We are witnessing an attempt by the old Communist nomenklatura to recapture power, using the economy as a pretext. They are more likely to follow the Romanian pattern, which retains the substance of communism under different labels.

This would entail restricting political and press freedom and introducing the so-called regulated market. They would probably make use of Russian troops deployed in the independent republics and, in the guise of protecting the Russian minorities and maintaining regional "stability," try to re-establish the empire.

And they would resume the arms race to regain superpower status. Could they succeed?

No, for two reasons. Most Russians, judging by opinion polls, even though disappointed by democracy have no desire for a dictatorship. A counterrevolution would unleash social and ethnic turmoil with

which the putschists, even if initially successful, could not cope.

Mr. Yeltsin is no vacillating Keresky but a formidable politician, unwilling to be reduced to a figurehead let alone be pushed from power. He has tried to assuage his opponents by numerous concessions, but they have interpreted each concession as a sign of weakness and an excuse to demand more until there is nothing left to concede.

To build his political base Mr. Yeltsin has negotiated with moderately conservative groups and made some inroads into their camp. He has made contact with the military, which holds the key to any decisive power struggle.

He makes no secret that he has been laying the groundwork for the imposition of emergency rule, which would enable him to continue political and economic reforms.

His repeated warnings to this effect are no bluff.

If he takes this road, Mr. Yeltsin is much less likely to establish a personal dictatorship, which would make him very vulnerable, than to create a strong executive based on a popular mandate. This he will probably seek through a referendum held in defiance of the Congress in which voters will be asked to approve the presidential form of government, with its strong executive, and then convene a constituent assembly to give the country a democratic constitutional charter.

The old Communist nomenklatura is trying to recapture power, using the economy as a pretext.

been first and foremost political and today's predicament is no different.

We are witnessing an attempt by the old Communist nomenklatura to recapture power, using the economy as a pretext.

Led by an ambitious adventurer, Russian Khasbulatov, the chairman of the unrepresentative body called the Congress of People's Deputies, it is trying to gain by parliamentary maneuvering what it failed to acquire by military power in August 1991.

It clearly conceals a bid for dictatorial authority behind claims of the defense of parliamentary democracy.

The strategem has sown confusion among Western leaders, taught by historical experience to side with parliament against individuals aspiring to personal power.

In this case the conflict does not pit a duly elected legislative against a power-greedy chief executive.

It is the president who has been democratically elected, while the Congress is a largely self-appointed body dating to the Soviet Union.

It is Boris Yeltsin who represents the nation. The proof is that the Congress has reneged on its pledge to hold a referendum next month in which, among other things, voters would be asked to decide whether they preferred a presidential or parliamentary government.

If Mr. Yeltsin's opponents thought they could win, they would have insisted on such a referendum.

In recent months Russia has had, as in 1917, a dual government in which authority has been exercised independently by the executive and legislature. This situation cannot endure, and that is why the conflict has come to a head.

In the best of all worlds for the conservatives, who are mostly disheartened Communists, they would remove Mr. Yeltsin and vest executive power in a parliamentary cabinet.

If pushed they might acquiesce to a ceremonial head of state.

Presidential rule, they say, is alien to Russia (which is true) whose tradition-



Can Italy Produce a Statesman to Guide It Forth?

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Italian domestic policy has been so boring for half a century that Rome, apart from its splendor, was considered almost a hardship post by foreign correspondents. But suddenly analysts are scrambling to interpret the new realities.

There is a tendency to blame the disaster on the democratic parties — primarily the Christian Democrats, who governed Italy for almost 50 years — and to absolve the Communists, who supposedly could not promote change because, according to a common belief, the United States would never let the left rule Italy.

The CIA, some assert, intervened massively with a clandestine political operation in the 1940s to keep the Communists out of power. The victory of the right in that election, it is said, put the CIA lastingly in business with the Christian Democrats. As a consequence, the forcible repression of the left, kept in opposition for almost 50 years, has prevented new political forces from emerging and reforming the state.

To be sure, the CIA has offered support to Italian anti-Communist parties since World War II, just as American labor groups financed Italian non-Communist trade unions. But even the CIA can have only limited political leverage in a non-West European society.

The Christian Democrats' overwhelming power in the Parliament, shared with Socialists

and other smaller democratic parties, was not the result of any CIA operation, but of the free choice of the majority of the nation. Having suffered under fascism for 20 years, people feared Communist despotism.

It may be said that one effect of the political immobility of the past is the present situation — though it can be cured. But for almost half a century, Italian governments, by preserving a free market, private property and a substantial degree of capitalism, have achieved far more for the people, and particularly the poor, than the Communist left would have done by promoting a state monopoly over the economy and the marvels of Soviet-style planning. Those governments have helped transform a badly underdeveloped society into one of the most advanced industrial countries in the free world.

And now? The great leaders of the past are gone, and a new generation of high-profile politicians has not emerged. The stature of such men as Alcide De Gasperi and Carlo Sforza, the chairman of Ferruccio Parri, the Resistance leader and first head of government after the war, the international weight of Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist leader, are in striking contrast with the performances of the politicians who have followed. Even

Bettino Craxi, the former prime minister now being investigated on financial charges, is a giant, in political terms, compared to the mediocre politicians who seek to grab a share of the reduced power the Socialist Party still commands.

The real reason corruption has reached its present level in Italy is not the impossibility of political change. It must not be forgotten that the Communists, too, profited quite well under the prevailing rules. They had a fair share of the revenue from corruption, particularly in the cities they governed.

The reason for today's pervasive corruption is the huge growth of political party organization. Nothing similar exists in other West European countries. Even small parties have heavily staffed regional, provincial and local headquarters.

These people have to be paid; their political work is a job for life. And this demands ever-growing financial resources. Billions of dollars (an estimated \$150 billion has been channeled into political party treasuries, or to party leaders, in the past 10 years) had to be found yearly, mainly through corruption in public works contracts.

While the traditional political parties will be forced to sharply reduce the space they occupy in society, no high-profile leaders are yet in sight to guide the nation out of its present turmoil. What is the safest prediction for now? None at all.

International Herald Tribune.

Clinton and Greenspan: Story of an Odd Couple

By Robert Kuttner

WASHINGTON — Imagine how

George Bush must feel about

Alan Greenspan.

Throughout the summer and fall, as the economy struggled to recover, long-term interest rates rose, pushing around 8 percent. Mr. Bush's claim that economic growth was around the corner rang hollow, and Mr. Clinton kept gaining on him.

Bush administration officials, led by then-Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, wanted Mr. Greenspan to lower rates. They alternated between privately courting him and publicly criticizing him, but to little avail.

No sooner had Mr. Clinton been elected than long-term rates began tumbling, fueling a stronger recovery, and sending consumer confidence, the stock market, and the president's own political stock soaring. This despite the fact that Mr. Clinton is behaving much like a tax-and-spend liberal.

Mr. Greenspan, both in his public testimony and in the Fed's monetary policy, has been fully supportive of the Clinton economic plan. This has helped coax rates downward.

Today, 30-year Treasury bonds are fetching just 6.3 percent and heading still lower. Mortgage rates can be had for a stunning 7.5 percent.

Amazed consumers are refinancing homes, businesses are happily borrowing and investing at lower interest rates; state and municipal governments are trimming borrowing costs, and even the federal government is saving on financing the national debt. Had these surprising conditions obtained last September, stocks would still be in Little Rock with Chelsea.

What gives? Do money markets really prefer liberal Democrats? And

why did Mr. Greenspan, a conservative Republican and Bush appointee, deliver for Mr. Clinton and not for Mr. Bush?

The answer has several parts. First, Mr. Bush and Mr. Brady did a clumsy job enlisting Mr. Greenspan's help, whereas Mr. Clinton has courted the chairman deftly.

For another, Mr. Bush's absolute resistance to any tax increase precluded the kind of budget deal being made by Mr. Clinton and the congressional Democrats. The Clinton budget seems to have persuaded the money markets that the deficit is at last on a downward course.

The budget package similarly reassured the Federal Reserve. And the Fed, in turn, is now doing everything it can to help Mr. Clinton's economic plan succeed. That gives the money markets further reassurance.

Mr. Greenspan had a basic choice about Mr. Clinton's election. He could play spoiler, and continue to run a fairly tight money policy. Or he could conclude that the Clinton package was about right, and decide to share the credit for its success. It is now clear which course he chose, and Mr. Greenspan can expect reappointment by a grateful president.

Of course, the chairman does not entirely control the Fed, nor does the Fed dictate to money markets, but the Fed can exercise great influence through the signals it sends.

For example, the Clinton Treasury did a very clever thing in January, when it began selling fewer 30-year bonds. That made 30-year bonds scarcer in the marketplace, which

lowered the interest rate that the government had to offer to find buyers.

The Fed quietly signaled approval of this strategy. In turn, that suggested to the markets that Mr. Greenspan was working closely with Mr. Clinton and reinforced a market psychology of lower interest rates.

This turn of events has given Republican loyalists hives. The economist Lawrence Kudlow, a former Reagan budget official and conservative commentator, recently wrote an over-the-top editorial page article in The Wall Street Journal with the lurid title "The Seduction of the Fed."

Mr. Kudlow concedes that "inflationary pressures are nonexistent," which suggests interest rates should be low. But he admonishes the Fed not to keep easing rates. He concludes with a vague warning that "We do not yet know whether Greenspan and Co. can again be relied upon to act as a willing accomplice."

About all supply-siders can do these days is play dog-in-the-manger. The fact is that interest rates easily could have fallen further as long as a year ago, well before the election.

Inflationary pressures began evaporating after the Gulf War, when energy costs subsided. Wage pressure on inflation has been nonexistent for a decade. In a slow-growth economy, raw materials prices have stayed low, and intensified competition has kept consumer prices stable. Since the late 1980s, despite the large deficits, the true economic danger has been stagnation, not inflation.

In sum, Mr. Bush could have had a deficit reduction/low interest rate

deal with the Fed and the money markets any time he wanted. But instead he let his ideological aversion to taxing the rich deny him a budget deal, and re-election.

As Messrs. Bush and Brady, in forced retirement from public life, pay higher taxes on their higher private-sector incomes, they can be consoled with those nice low interest rates — courtesy of Alan Greenspan and the Democrats.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: An Ulster Anthem

LONDON — "For Union and for Queen," the new patriotic song written by Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Sampson, and composed by Lady Arthur Hill, will probably be heard more than one London music-hall soon. The idea of both writer and composer has been to encourage large audiences to join in the refrain: "No Home Rule shall bind us, but traitors ever find us, with thousands more behind us, for Union and for Queen!" It will be sung first at Ulster Hall when Lord Salisbury addresses the loyal people of Belfast.

1918: Special War Hero

NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was informed yesterday (March 14) by telephone that his son, Captain Archibald Roosevelt, had been wounded by shrapnel, but not badly. The ex-President replied, "I am as proud of my four boys as any man could be. As long as Archie is

For Clinton, A No-Lose Situation

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has fashioned a no-lose policy to go the extra mile in aid and showmanship to "save" President Boris Yeltsin and democracy in Russia. If it succeeds, he becomes Saint Bill. If it fails, somebody else has to take the blame — Congress or the allies for not coughing up enough aid, or George Bush for doing practically nothing or the big bad Russians themselves.

No president could resist such a policy. Politically, it is foolproof. No one will ever be able to tar him with losing Russia. Strategically, it is probably his best shot. He knows that Western efforts can help only at the margins. But sometimes great historical scales are tipped by a single act of courage or cowardice or a seemingly futile outstretched hand.

It will not be easy to sell Congress and the allies on more aid. And facing hard sales, Washington officials generally resort to wrapping its efforts in standard foreign policy baloney. Someone else's burden becomes our burden. Friends are turned into gods and adversaries into devils. More money becomes a substitute for better policy, a strategy, a plan.

If Mr. Clinton follows this well-traveled low road, he will have an easier time collecting donations and a harder time promoting democracy in Russia. My advice is to break all rules and precedents — and sell the truth.

First, Mr. Clinton should not try to pitch his policy as a way for the West to save Russia. It has got to be sold as a means to help the Russians save themselves.

The Russians have already mastered one of the cardinal principles of democracy: It is easier to win for miracles than to make tough decisions. Accordingly, they are waiting for the West to rescue them, while learning the fine art of threatening revolutions to extract more money. Over and again, Mr. Clinton has to remind everyone that the fate of democracy and free enterprise in Russia depends on the Russians themselves.

Second, Mr. Clinton is right to promote Boris Yeltsin, but wrong to join him in a war against the Russian parliament. This body has not been a reformer's delight, but it is not dominated by a bunch of far-right crazies. Mr. Yeltsin looks to be the best bet around for reforming Russia and tending to Western interests. So, Mr. Clinton is right to back him. The great Russian democrat, however, has made a lot of mistakes and may not be around much longer. More likely, he will still be president, but shorn of much of his power.

The Russian parliament will become stronger, and while that is not good, it is not terrible either. About one-fifth of the deputies in parliament are hard-line nationalists. A roughly equal number are Yeltsin loyalists. The diverse center groups stretch from conservatives to industrial managers to former Yeltsin backers.

A solid majority of this parliament would pursue reforms more slowly than Mr. Yeltsin, but would not dream of reverting to communism. It would be far less friendly to the United States, but not anti-American.

Clinton officials should not be burning bridges with this power-to-be. But that is exactly what they did Friday in saying they would not oppose Mr. Yeltsin if he moved to suspend the parliament.

Third, Mr. Clinton should not focus his new effort on getting more money for Russia at least not right now. He should emphasize the better ways to spend aid and help the Russians reform themselves.

Throwing money at a trillion-dollar economy that is sinking in political anarchy, waste and corruption is not a brilliant idea. Russian bureaucrats cannot even get themselves organized to spend most of the billions the West has already promised them.

Of the \$800 million earmarked by the United States to help the Russians and others dismantle nuclear weapons, only \$25 million has been disbursed. Why? The Russians do not want to demure so quickly. This kind of problem has become typical.

Before the Russians need more money from the West, they need a sensible plan that gives them incentives to fix themselves up. As of now, the West and Russia have not begun to develop such a plan.

So, Mr. Clinton, embrace Mr. Yeltsin in Vancouver for what it's worth. But spare us another worldwide begging session to save democracy in Russia until you have an overall strategy that makes sense — especially to the Russians.

The New York Times.

not killed, everything is all right." A few minutes later, Mr. Roosevelt heard for the first time that his son Archie had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre. "By George," he replied, "that's fine. I am immensely excited and delighted."

1943: Russia Draws Back

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] The Russians announced officially tonight (March 15) that the Red Army, after days of fierce fighting had evacuated Kharkov, the rail hub of all Southern Russia, and both German and Russian dispatches indicated that a powerful Nazi counter-offensive still was being pressed on a broad front from Kursk to the Mied Donets north and south of Kharkov. The Russians admitted withdrawal from the great industrial city of Kharkov, twenty-four hours after the Germans had told of its recapture in a counter-offensive which has rolled back the Russians on a huge arc in Southern Russia.

OPINION

Watch the Czechs' Bold Redeemer

By William Safire

PRAGUE—The drama is classic: A courageous, charismatic dissident rallies the people behind him to reject the old regime; he brings in an ally to help him handle the reins of power; the trusted ally then either betrays or redeems the revolution.

In Russia, that drama is being played out toward betrayal, as the leader of the rump parliament seeks to strip President Boris Yeltsin of the power he legitimately derived from the people in an election. Russian Khasbulatov, the chairman of the Congress of People's Deputies, though disavowed by his separatist home constituency, is reaching for Kremlin control.

In the Czech Republic, the other scenario is also in Act 2. Vaclav Havel, the jailed playwright who became president, brought in an American-trained economist who became prime minister. While Mr. Havel remains a prickly moral force and Western favorite, this legislative leader, Vaclav Klaus, is in effective control, trying to turn a revolutionary dream into practical government.

"Everything in the post-Communist world is learned by doing," says Mr. Klaus. "Our main enemies were not the Communist apparatchiks. Our main enemies were the Western consultants, the investment bankers, the swarm of advisers who told us what we could not do." He likes to deride their "soft advice for hard currency."

Mr. Klaus, an opinionated former academic—"I have been a politician for only three years and three months"—makes no effort to conceal his cockiness. "We have the only balanced bud-

get in the world," he says. "And what we are doing here with our voucher system will be the subject of doctoral dissertations for decades to come."

For the price of about a week's salary, Czechs had a chance to buy a book of vouchers, which were a sort of warrant to receive stock in companies that were being privatized. Most Czechs were slow to act until some hotshot mutual fund salesman took up the government's idea and promised buyers big profits; the salesmen have since been restrained, but the whiff of greed did the trick.

"Everybody decided to participate in this special game," boasts Mr. Klaus, who when met with a skeptical look is inclined toward hyperbole. "There is no comparison in the history of mankind. There was not enough capital in the hands of people. We wanted to augment our capital without selling our country to the rest of the world."

For example, the state tobacco monopoly sold a large chunk of its equity to Philip Morris Cos. of the United States. Other shares in the same company will be offered in return for vouchers held by the Czech public; ordinary Czechs may soon be able to enrich themselves by ruining each other's lungs as Americans have done for years.

Is the plunge into capitalism working? Too soon to tell: The shares are being distributed in waves over coming months, and nobody knows how much of the capital generated will be reused to finance new ventures.

Major privatization here has lagged behind Poland and Hungary, but that may be because most Polish farmers always owned their land and Hungarians long mixed Communist borscht with free-style goulash.

Mr. Klaus mutters darkly about "the Polish and Hungarian lobbies at The New York Times and Washington Post," but he admires Poland's Hanna Suchocka, like himself a prime minister who holds down deficits while a revolutionary leader gets Western adulation.

Mr. Klaus's test will come this year. Unemployment is 2 percent, "which Milton Friedman would say is below its natural level." As government dinosaurs go private, unemployment is expected to rise rapidly. Then the Czech reformer will feel a little of the heat Boris Yeltsin's reformers are feeling in Russia.

Here's the difference: "You need political backing," says Mr. Klaus. "To get this, a democratic leader has to have, first, a positive vision—it's not enough to be against communism. Second, you need a pragmatic reform strategy. Third, you must create a consensus behind change—that's why I created a political party, to create social cohesion in a time of turmoil."

The Czech Republic, divorced from a Slovakia still afflicted by socialist inertia, will surely work its way into the European market. The bigger question is whether Mr. Yeltsin can create a political party in Russia to provide enough social cohesion to resist his revolution's betrayers. What he needs to find is a Russian Vaclav Klaus.

The New York Times



Serbian Airdrops.

To My Friend in Sarajevo: I Don't Know What to Do

By Sandra Cisneros

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Nema. It means, "There isn't any." It was the first word I learned when I crossed the border into Yugoslavia in 1983. Nema. Toothpaste? Nema. Toilet paper? Nema. Coffee? Nema. Chocolate? Nema.

But, yes, plenty of roses when I was there, plenty of war memorials to fallen partisans and mountains screaming Tito in stone.

It's true. I lived there on that street with that man Salem, the printer, in the house that used to be the grocery. That was the summer I spent being a wife.

I washed shirts by hand; with a broom and bucket of suds I scrubbed the tiles

didn't leave. Now I hear you won't leave. Your mother sick, too frail no doubt to travel, your sister never strong enough even to make a decision. I imagine it's you who is taking care of them. I'm certain of this.

I have talked to your other sister in Slovenia. I have talked to your brother in Germany. We light our candles and are sick with worry.

I dream of you, Jasna. You are not dead. Not yet. I can say this with certainty because I know you too well, and if you died you'd come and tell me.

Mr. President of the United States, leaders of every country across the globe, all you politicians, all you deciding the fates of nations, your excellencies of power, I mean you listening to me and not listening. Dear to Whom It May Concern, I've had it with the lot of you.

This is real. I'm not making this story up. A woman is there. She's my friend, take my word for it. She's in there. Get her out, I tell you. Get them out.

They're in that city, that country, that region, that mouth of hell, that house on fire, get her out of there. I demand you, my beautiful new home, my silk suits, my warm stockings, my full belly, my refrigerator with things to eat, my supermarket, my spring weather, my electricity, my clean water, my pickup truck, my U.S. dollars, my trees and flowers and nights soundless and whole.

I demand you go right in there, I demand you give me a sword mightier than this useless pen of mine, I demand you arrive in Sarajevo.

I'll take you to her house. I am afraid, but I'll take you.

About words. I know what my demands mean. I know about words. There is no shortage of words in Sarajevo.

I am a writer. I am a woman. I am a human being. In other wars I remember watching Buddhist priests set themselves on fire, begging for no less than what I ask for, and what good did it come to?

A woman I know is in there. In that country. A woman I love as any woman would love a woman. That woman, her name is mi corazon, sister of my heart.

I know this woman. And I am in San Antonio, and the days and the hours and the months pass and the newspapers cry: Something must be done! Somebody, someone, help this somebody!

And I hear that somebody. And I know that somebody. And I love that somebody. And I don't know what to do. I don't know what to do.

Who wants stories now? There is no shortage of stories when there is no heat or bread or water or electricity. Nema, nema, nema. Jasna, it's 10 years since that summer. I haven't heard from you since last summer. When there was still time, you

The writer is author of "Woman Hollering Creek and Other Stories." This article was adapted by The New York Times from a speech she gave March 7 for an International Women's Day rally in San Antonio.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Europeans' Hopes

Having lived in Eastern Europe for the past three and a half years, I was surprised by William Safire's shortsighted opinion column "Fingering the Villains in the East" (March 12). He visited Budapest, apparently witnessed a pickpocketing and concluded that East Europeans have "a yearning for the old order of repression."

But I can assure you that East Europeans do still remember gulags, KGB interrogations and more. To think that they yearn for a return to all of that is simply false. What they do want is the same as the rest of us—a little law and order in a democratic framework.

The neo-Stalinist creeping putsch in Russia, by the way, is the work of disgruntled KGB, army and industrial leaders. It has virtually no popular support among people under age 50.

The movement against the August 1991 putsch put 300,000 people in the streets of Moscow overnight ready to die for freedom. All the neo-Stalinists can muster are a few old people banging pots and pans.

GUY McCracken, St. Petersburg.

America Can Do the Job

Regarding "America Plus Russia Plus NATO Allies" by Jim Hoagland and "Action to Halt Genocide in Bosnia Isn't Option" by Leslie H. Gelb (March 1):

Mr. Hoagland talks of "warring Serbs, Bosnians and Croats," as though aggressor and aggressed were equally to blame. Then he talks of the new "muscle" that Russian cooperation would bring to NATO and/or UN intervention.

But what counts is will, not muscle. Where will the Russians, whose sympathies for the Serbs are becoming more, not less, overt, find the will to crack down on their Orthodox fellows? And where will the United Nations, that spineless bureaucracy, find the will to tame the Yugoslav tiger? After all, Desert Storm succeeded to the extent that it did thanks to George Bush and failed, where it failed, thanks to the United Nations.

Mr. Gelb, on the other hand, in his principled and courageous appeal for U.S. military aid for Bosnia, brings the whole Yugoslav situation into perspective. He fits all the obstacles and dangers into his equation, but rightly gives priority to the necessity of standing up to the

Serbian bully. In doing so, we Americans would be true to our proudest heritage.

JOAN BERNARD, Vermouillet, France.

Doctors, Duty and Death

Regarding the opinion column "The Doctor Shouldn't Be a Killer" (March 2) by Walter Reich:

The author fixates on the concept of killing, and misses the point. The physician is not engaged in killing, but in helping the patient carry out a reasoned choice.

In Mr. Reich's view, the patient is bereft of options. Doctors are indeed sworn to preserve life but not at the expense of the patient, using him as a guinea pig in a life-extending exercise. In the end the patient's life is his own, not the medical profession's. And he has every right to ask for help in ending it when he feels the pain of living is beyond his endurance. A humane doctor should feel bound to honor that wish.

PETER BENZONI, Rome.

Mr. Reich is wrong. The Dutch "die with dignity" bill is a good precedent in

a world where everyone seems to be shooting at somebody. As a 64-year-old suffering from four collapsed vertebrae due to osteoporosis, I am not in agony but am mostly bedridden.

I am not depressed. I am angry. I would go one step further than the Dutch and allow useless and crippled people such as myself to buy enough medicine to check out. My life belongs not to the church, the state or the medical profession, and if I choose to end it, that's my business.

BRYANT HALIDAY, Paris.

Mr. Reich argues that doctors are "bound by millennia of solemn oaths to preserve life." In fact, physicians are persons skilled in the art of healing. Preserving health and preserving life may be two different things. Preserving life may fall in the realm of experimental physiology, not medicine, and may be of no value and even detrimental to the patient, the family and society. It may only benefit an unscrupulous pseudo-medical institution.

We should go back to basic principles: The physician's duty is not the care of life but the care of his patient. In some cases

caring for the patient means helping him depart from this world. I hope that all nations will follow the example of the Netherlands and set up proper legislation to help those hopelessly in pain who wish to end their suffering.

HUBERT LECHAVALIER, Morrisville, Vermont.

Mindlessly preserving life may be a noble act for the physician but to the patient it is worse than death. Deprived of speech and credibility, the patient is defenseless against the arrogance of health-care professionals.

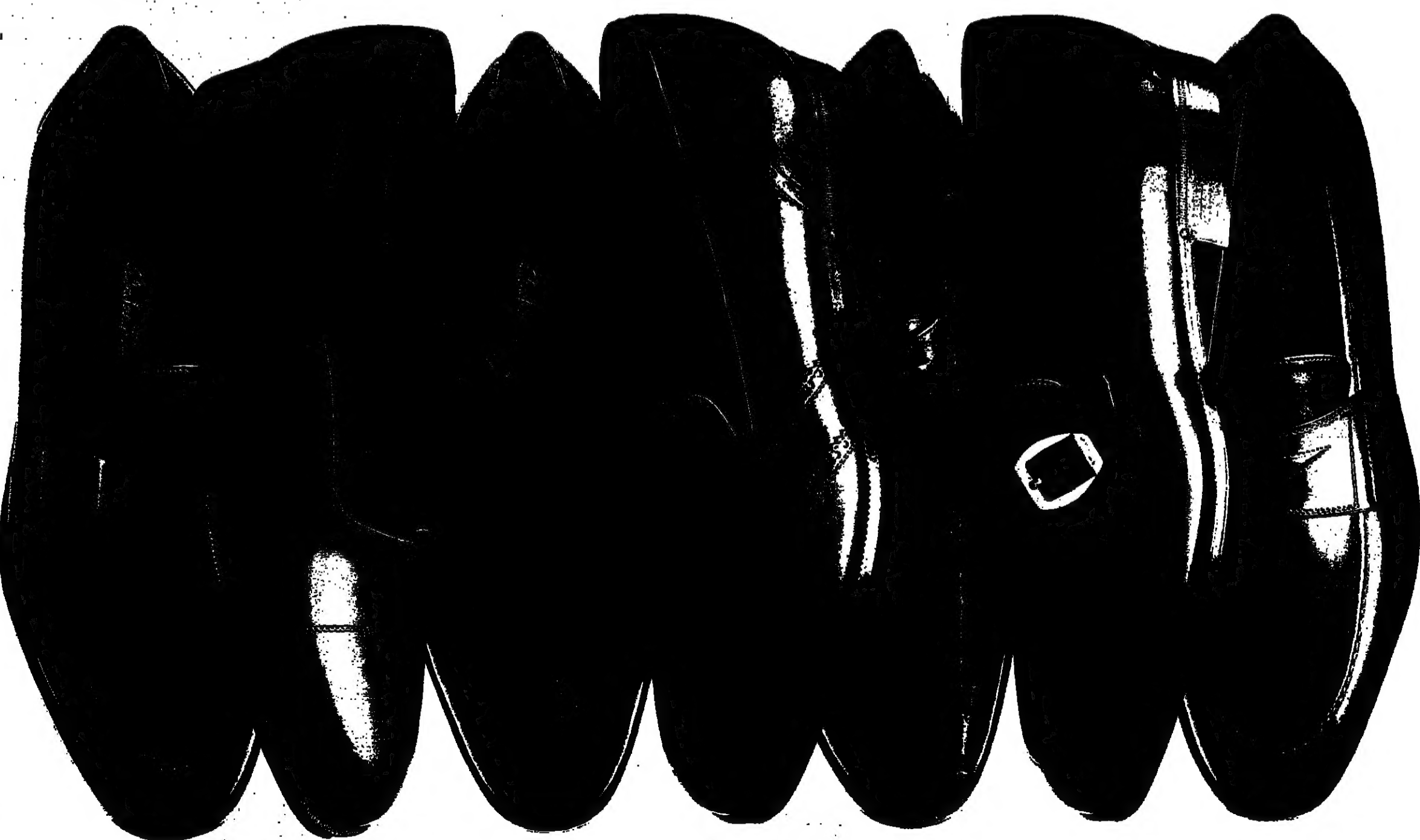
I have an incurable disease. My greatest fear and anxiety is not my death but my dying. Allowing terminally ill patients a choice would reduce their anxiety and fear and help alleviate their suffering.

This ultimate freedom—to die quietly or continue on—will not result in a "spectacle of formalized and regular killing." It takes the power of decision from the physician and gives it to the patient, where it rightly belongs.

For the Dutch parliament, this is a noble act for the defenseless. We who are incurably ill want our voices to be heard.

W. BANGERTER, Blonay, Switzerland.

STUDIO POLI



Salvatore Ferragamo

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New Study Details 1979 Outbreak of Anthrax in Russia

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — One of the mysteries of the Cold War has been at least partly unraveled with the publication of a paper on a sudden, deadly outbreak of anthrax in April 1979 in Sverdlovsk, Siberia.

Soviet officials at the time said the outbreak, which killed 68 to 300 people over six weeks, had been caused by contaminated meat. But suspicions were quickly raised that the cause was the accidental release of airborne bacteria used to make biological weapons.

Such weapons would have been a violation of the international convention on biological and chemical weapons. Soviet officials refused access to outside observers, and the case quickly became a political hotbed.

Last June, after President Boris N. Yeltsin confirmed earlier U.S. charges that the outbreak had been caused by military germ warfare researchers, six American and Russian scientists opened an investigation in the city, now back to its pre-Communist name of Yekaterinburg.

In a paper published Sunday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the scientists describe the symptoms of 42 victims, and conclude that they died by inhaling airborne anthrax spores.

The authors also disclose the role played by two Soviet doctors in preserving crucial evidence, despite the removal of hospital records and autopsy evidence by the KGB.

The event began between 6 and 8 A.M. on April 2, when a burst of anthrax spores shot into the air near the southern edge of the city, most likely from Compound 19, a biological-warfare site on a military base. It is still unclear whether an explosion or a venting accident dispersed the spores.

Anthrax is a bacillus that has a dormant, or spore, phase, then an active phase, in which it multiplies rapidly in the body, giving off fatal toxins. The spores may enter the body through the skin, they may be breathed or they may be ingested with food.

Soviet scientists said at the time that none of the victims had pulmonary anthrax. The only symptom in the chest, they said, was fluid in the lungs and chest cavities, which they attributed to toxic shock from intestinal anthrax.

But the team that published the paper reported that tissue samples and some medical records from 42

victims showed strong, consistent evidence of death from inhalatory anthrax.

Inhalatory anthrax curiously does not show great damage to the lungs themselves. After the spores are inhaled, they travel to the lymph nodes of the chest.

It is there that they become active, multiply and release poisons that cause rapid uncontrollable hemorrhaging. The spores may also travel to the intestines and other areas where they cause similar damage, leading to the possibility of misdiagnosing anthrax for intestinal anthrax.

In all 42 cases, the victims died within four days after the bacilli began their rapid multiplication, and all showed large infectious sores and swelling in the lymph nodes near the lungs and lesser outbreaks in other lymph nodes and parts of the body.

As Centrifugal Forces Grow in Russia, Can the Center Hold?

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The failure of the Congress of People's Deputies to find a workable compromise for governing Russia raises questions not only about President Boris N. Yeltsin's political future and economic changes but also about the survival of the Russian federation.

The threat to unity is probably most significant. Already over the last 15 months, Russia's various semiautonomous regions, provinces and cities have seized considerable autonomy.

One province, Chechnya, formerly Chechen-Ingushetia, has declared full independence. Regions like Tataria or Bashkiria have formally claimed considerable autonomy from the center. Provinces like Nizhni Novgorod have begun ambitious economic programs that often violate federal law. Several areas have simply stopped sending revenues to the center.

As the power struggle in the Kremlin has grown, the leaders of the "autonomies," as they are called, have become less interested in the policies of the parties than in what they can gain from either. Both Mr. Yeltsin and his rival, Russian I. Khasbulatov, have campaigned for support by openly promising even more autonomy.

The development of regional independence may not be all bad. The large major-

ity of private shops, for instance, have been sold off by cities and towns, and some regions, like Karelia, have not waited for central approval to legalize private ownership of land.

But if the centrifugal forces become any stronger, they could lead to a total disintegration of the Russian federation, much as the collapse of the center led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Without a functional center, no monetary policy is possible. Development would grind to a halt.

Of the few options the Congress left Mr. Yeltsin, the one he seemed most likely to choose was a national public-opinion poll in lieu of the referendum on governing Russia that the Congress blocked.

Most politicians agreed that any national plebiscite would only increase the centrifugal processes. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's attempt to hold such a poll on Soviet unity in March 1991 led to several parallel polls that only speeded up the dismemberment of the Soviet Union.

That threat was underscored at the Congress on Saturday when spokesmen for various regions all spoke out against a referendum. One of them, Ivan Chetin of the Komi-Permyatsky region, announced, "On behalf of 10 autonomous regions of the Russian federation, I declare that our attitude to the idea of holding a referen-

dum under current conditions is extremely negative."

But Mr. Yeltsin's lieutenants argue that the threat of Russia's breakup is as great if central power continues to be weakened.

A plebiscite likely would confirm that Mr. Yeltsin is more popular than the Congress. But what then?

A poll has no legal standing, and nobody in the Congress or in the country really questions Mr. Yeltsin's primacy in national popularity. That is one reason that Mr. Khasbulatov, the crafty chairman of the Congress, has been so defensive of the creaky constitution, which defines his Congress as the "supreme forum of state power."

The question would remain whether Mr. Yeltsin can translate popularity into political power, something he is not doing too well at this point.

That would raise another option. The president has never explained what he means by "extreme measures," but any attempt to disband or override the Congress by force would require military support, threatening bloodshed and an international furor. Mr. Yeltsin's lieutenants have made it clear that he wants to avoid this at all costs.

The alternative, then, is that the legislators will continue hacking at Mr. Yeltsin, both in the smaller permanent parliament and when the Congress reconvenes in June — both under the chairmanship of Mr. Khasbulatov.

For the immediate future, Mr. Yeltsin's team remains intact, and is likely to continue all existing privatization and reform programs.

In throwing some concessions to Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, a former Soviet government official who is neither a staunch Yeltsinite nor a shock therapist, Mr. Khasbulatov has confirmed that his strategy is to try to lure Mr. Chernomyrdin over to the legislature and thus gain control over his government.

At the same time, the Congress is certain to continue trying to pry out cabinet ministers allied with the rapid economic changes formerly championed by Yegor T. Gaidar. The most visible of these are two deputy prime ministers: Anatoli B. Chubais, head of privatization, and Boris G. Fyodorov, head of economic planning.

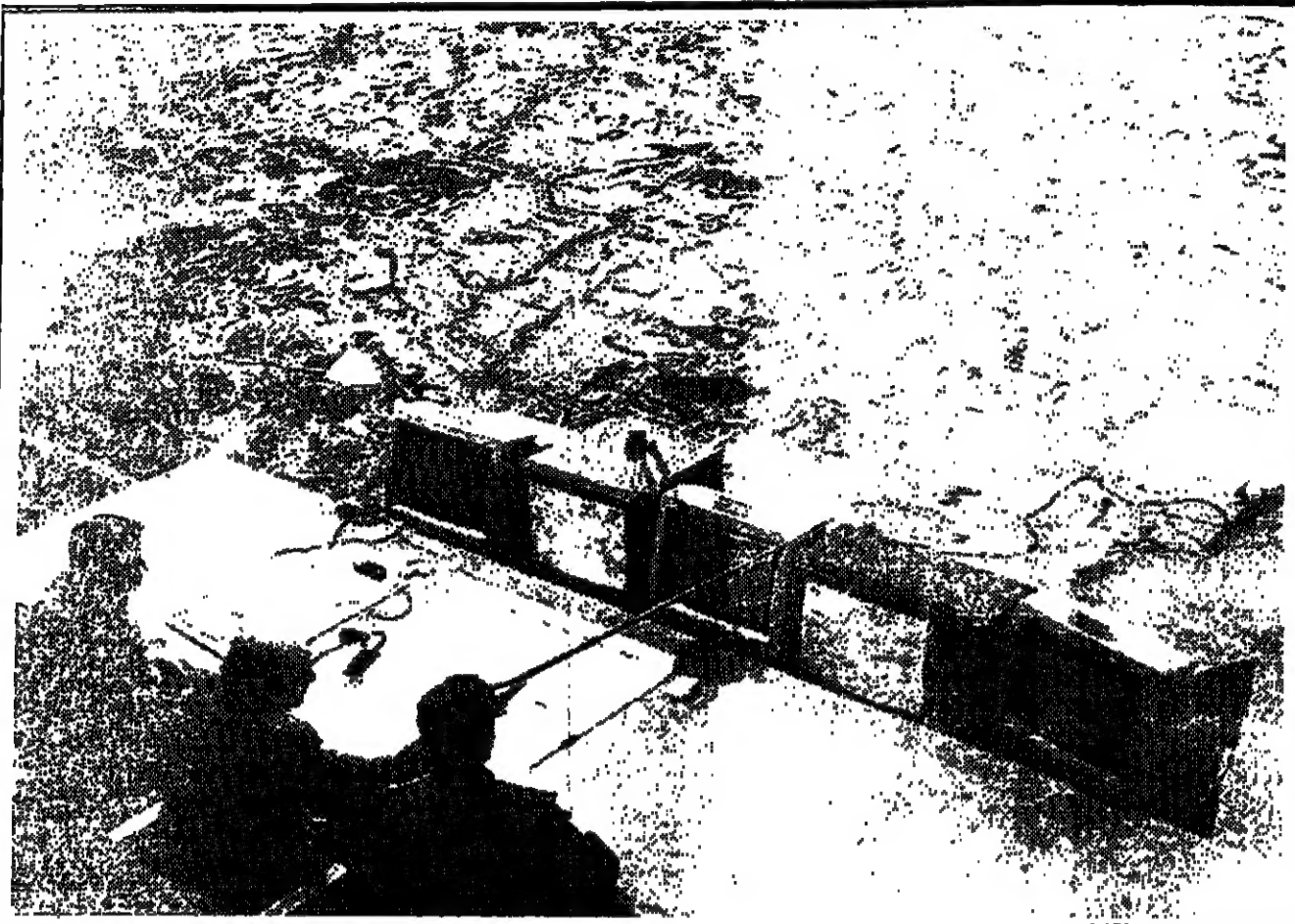
Less clear is what would happen if the Congress did gain the upper hand over the government. Mr. Khasbulatov, for all his obvious skills at maneuvering and intrigue, would probably be blocked if he made an open bid for power.

For one thing, the 50-year-old parliament chairman is a Chechen, an ethnic minority from the Caucasus identified in most Russian minds with organized crime. For another, he is personally disliked by most factions in the legislature and tolerated largely because of his success at organizing opposition to Mr. Yeltsin.

The Congress, moreover, has a majority only in opposition to Mr. Yeltsin. On all other matters, the deputies are radically fragmented.

In any case, if the Congress did gain the upper hand, it would probably not be able to gain enough political control either over the economy or the country to restore anything resembling the Communist command economy. Nobody is likely to start giving back what has been privatized, and regions and cities are likely to continue on their separate routes.

At the same time, the privatization drive both in agriculture and industry would flag. The Central Bank would probably become even less chary of issuing credits to foundering state industries, probably pushing Russia over the brink to hyperinflation. Even more certainly, foreign investors, already frustrated and wary, would be scared off even more. And Western governments would probably freeze even the marginal aid programs already under way.



A Russian general using a pointer Monday to indicate features on the map of Europe to two lower-ranking officers during a training course at the General Staff Academy in Moscow. Russian generals attend the courses for instruction on tactics in Europe.

Clinton Vows to Back Yeltsin

U.S. Will 'Support March of Progress,' President Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton said Monday that he would do everything possible "to support the march of progress in Russia," but he declined to say more for fear that it might reduce his leeway for decision.

"I'm going to do what I can, and public and private, in the United States to support the march of progress in Russia," Mr. Clinton said, "and I'm going to hope and pray that all those who want the same thing will be in there pushing with us."

During a joint White House news conference with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, Mr. Clinton was asked whether he thought the Russian Congress of People's Deputies, which is locked in a power struggle with President Boris N. Yeltsin, was truly democratic and, if not, whether he would object to Mr. Yeltsin dissolving it.

Mr. Clinton carefully avoided a direct response, telling the reporter with a smile that those were "great questions."

"I don't want to say anything now that might restrict my field of decision in ways that would not be in the interests of the United States or of freedom and market reform in Russia," the president said. "I wish I could say more."

He added only that he was "working like crazy" to get ready

for his meeting with Mr. Yeltsin in Vancouver, British Columbia, on April 3 and 4.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl pledged support for the Russian leader, saying the West and especially the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations had a vital interest in Russia moving to a free-market economy and greater democracy.

President François Mitterrand of France is expected to deliver the same message Tuesday when he travels to Moscow for a day visit.

G-7 officials met in Hong Kong during the weekend to discuss the crisis. Sources close to the group said that a new aid package for Russia would be forthcoming, but stopped short of saying that it would involve direct cash aid.

(Reuters, AP)

Yeltsin to Resist Congress

Margaret Shapiro of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

A spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin said Monday that the Russian leader would "resolutely" resist efforts by the conservative Russian Congress to roll back economic and democratic changes and left open the possibility that Mr. Yeltsin might declare presidential rule.

The spokesman, Vyacheslav Kostikov, said that Mr. Yeltsin was still in the process of assessing the political and constitutional damage

caused by the meeting last week of the Congress of People's Deputies, during which Mr. Yeltsin was rebuffed and humiliated. But he said the president was unlikely to leave things as they now are.

"There is no easy decision because to let everything stay as it is means to let the Communist explosion that took place at the Congress spread across Russia," Mr. Kostikov said in a television interview. "I think Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin intends to act as resolutely as he showed himself capable of acting in the fatal days of August 1991."

Mr. Yeltsin was the key opponent to the failed hard-line Communist coup, standing atop a tank in defiance and bringing thousands into the street to protest.

Mr. Kostikov's reference to the coup appeared to be part of a strategy to muster public and international support and restore the shine to Mr. Yeltsin's tarnished image as a political fighter, while scaring his opponents with the possibility of some sort of dramatic response.

Mr. Yeltsin's aides have repeatedly suggested that the Russian leader might be forced to declare presidential rule and disband the constitution to protect his changes, the separation of powers and his beleaguered presidency.

The Congress, elected in 1990, is dominated by former Communists, hard-line nationalists and centrists.

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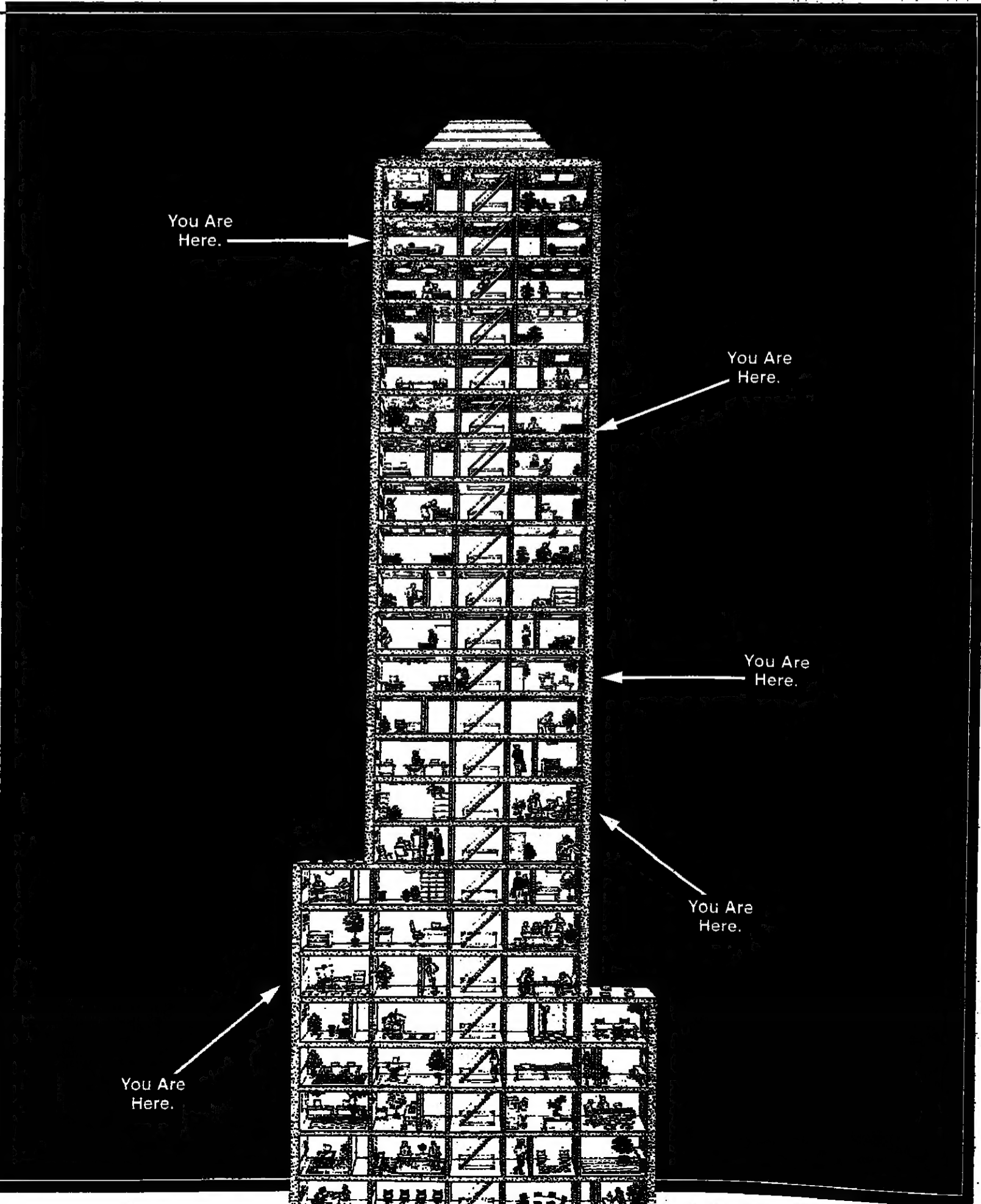
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BOSNIA:

Israel Again Raises Golan Heights as a Peace Talks Point

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, saying he was prepared to take risks for peace, offered Monday to pull back on the Golan Heights as part of a peace agreement with Syria. But he said Israel would not negotiate "the dimension of the withdrawal" until it knew what kind of peace Syria would extend to the Jewish state.

In a dialogue with Syrian negotiators in October, Israel offered to yield only some Golan territory and to redraw boundaries. But they insisted that giving up the Golan entirely was out of the question.

Mr. Rabin's statement Monday was made at a joint news conference with President Bill Clinton after the two men met for three and a half hours in the White House.

The prime minister also urged the Palestinians to drop their threatened boycott and attend the negotiations scheduled to resume here April 20.

Mr. Clinton proclaimed there was "a real shot" at getting the peace talks back on track. "There are a lot of reasons to be hopeful," the president said at a photo session in the Oval Office.

He said Mr. Rabin had assured him he was "prepared to take risks for peace" and that the U.S. role is "to minimize those risks."

"We have an historic responsibility and a historic opportunity," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Rabin said he had presented Israel's approach to peacemaking and confirmed that he had told the president he was prepared to take risks.

He said Israel was ready for compromises, but "compromises cannot be one-sided." He appealed to the Palestinians to return to the negotiations.

Mr. Clinton, trying to smooth the way for Israeli concessions, promised to maintain Israel's military edge over the Arabs and said any peace with the Arabs must accord Israel full diplomatic relations and open borders. He called those "the best guarantees of peace."

At the same time, Mr. Clinton indicated he was not pushing Israel to ease its terms for the repatriation of 396 Palestinians deported to Lebanon. He said a Feb. 1 compromise worked out between the United

Sates and Israel "is the framework on which we are proceeding." The Palestinians are demanding more concessions from Israel, especially the immediate return of the deportees instead of repatriation over a year's time.

Asked about chances of the talks resuming if Israel did not agree to a Palestinian demand to repatriate the Palestinians deported to Lebanon, Clinton said: "I think we've got a real chance to resume the talks. I certainly hope we do."

"Obviously there are difficulties and there are those who would prefer it not be done, but I think we have a real shot" at talks leading to a lasting peace, he said.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher talked with President Hafez Assad of Syria last month in Damascus.

The Syrian president is known to be willing to have Israel relinquish the territory Syria lost in the 1967 war in phases, provided Israel accepted Syria's sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Mr. Clinton, asked specifically if he envisioned peace between Israel and Syria, said: "I hope the peace process will resume shortly. I'm hopeful it will produce a good result. I think there's a chance of it."

Asked about incidents of increased terrorism, including the stabbing and wounding in northern Israel on Monday of a man who immigrated from New York a month ago, Mr. Clinton said:

"I heard about it. I'm disturbed about it. I hope it won't deter any of the parties involved from seeking a genuine long-term peace. The larger interests still argue for having a good-faith effort in the peace process."

In another incident of violence, an Israeli in the Golan Heights shot an Arab he mistakenly took for an attacker, the police and Israel radio stations said.

In Damascus, a radical Palestinian guerrilla faction claimed that its activists had kidnapped and killed an Israeli soldier near Tel Aviv last week.

In the occupied West Bank, near the Jewish settlement of Eli, a truck driven by a Palestinian struck and killed two Israeli hitch-hikers, Israel radio stations reported.

A total of six Israelis and six Palestinians have been killed this month.



CAMEL PATROL—An Egyptian policeman on a camel keeping an eye out for trouble. Security has been tightened for tourists.

35 Suspected Muslim Extremists Arrested in Egypt

The Associated Press
CAIRO—The police raided a small island in the Nile on Monday and arrested 35 suspected Muslim extremists after a firefight in which one policeman was reportedly killed and two extremists wounded.

The militants were hiding in Badary island near Asyut, a center of extremist violence 200 miles (320 kilometers) south of Cairo. Police acted on a tip that the killers of a police officer and his 8-year-old son were hiding in Badary.

Last week the police launched a crackdown against Muslim militants who have been attacking policemen, Coptic Christians and foreign tourists in what some observers see as an attempt to overthrow the government and turn Egypt into a theocracy.

GERMANY: Bundesbank Dampens Optimism About Interest Rate Cuts

(Continued from page 1)

Following one in the steel industry, IG Metall, Germany's largest union, is demanding that a wage agreement should be applied which was concluded in 1991 and asked that wages of workers in Eastern Germany be increased to between 70 percent and 80 percent of the level in Western Germany on April 1 with equalization foreseen in a year. Employers have refused, saying they do not have the funds to meet the demand.

Following the failure of the fifth negotiating session between employers and the union, Horst Wagner, an official of IG Metall, warned employers against any temptation to cancel the wage agreement.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

to reduce unemployment and welfare benefits for the poor. "This result will have positive effects on the economy," said Theo Weigel, Germany's financial minister. "I am also certain that this result will be judged positively by

the Bundesbank in its further decisions."

Many private economists share that view. "The solidarity pact is an additional argument for the Bundesbank to lower interest rates," said Peter Piesch, an econo-

mist at Commerzbank in Frankfurt. "I think it will lower both key rates by one-half percentage point when the central bank council meets this Thursday. If they do not cut rates then, it will come at the next meeting in two weeks."

COLONY: Chinese Leader Angry

(Continued from page 1)
 act with prudence," Mr. Li said, in a typically fuzzy passage. "We should evaluate our experience at every step, continuing to do what is right, correcting what is wrong and improving what is imperfect, so as to avoid losses, great losses in particular."

At a party attended by many Chinese officials and business people, none of those questioned had bothered to watch the speech on television or listen to the radio broadcast.

"Frankly," said one businessman, before changing the topic, "no one really cares." The nearly 3,000 delegates to the rubber-stamp parliament will discuss the speech in group meetings during the 17-day session. They will also elect a new slate of government leaders, obeying instructions from the Communist Party Central Committee.

One of the few concrete suggestions in the speech was to increase the target for the annual average growth rate in the present five-year plan. The target had been 6 percent, but Mr. Li suggested it be changed to 8 to 9 percent.

The speech gave no hint that the leaders would like to ease up political controls.

However, unlike his speech to the congress last year, Mr. Li this time did not call for repression of "bourgeois liberalization," a codeword for advocacy of democracy. In general, his speech this year appeared to be somewhat

more concerned with economic change than in past years.

The denunciation of Britain comes after the governor of Hong Kong, Chris Patten, announced Friday that he would present legislation for democratic change to the territory's legislature. China will inherit Hong Kong in July 1997 and is outraged by Mr. Patten's proposals.

The governor of Hong Kong, perfunctorily and unilaterally proposed a program for major changes in the current political system in the territory," Mr. Li declared.

He argued that the dispute was not over democracy but about adherence to the Basic Law, or constitution, that China has established for Hong Kong after 1997. "In essence," he added, "the action taken by the British authorities in Hong Kong against the Basic Law is designed to create disorder and to impede the smooth transfer of power, so it is not a question of democracy."

[After Mr. Li spoke, the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, told the House of Commons on Monday that Britain still wanted talks with Beijing on the future of Hong Kong. Agence France-Presse reported from London.]

"We remain ready for talks at any time and I hope the Chinese side will be prepared to settle quickly on arrangements for such talks," Mr. Hurd said.]

The Chinese propaganda apparatus has been working overtime in the last few days, cranking out blistering attacks on Mr. Patten.

BOSNIA: UN General's Gamble

(Continued from page 1)
 lins will die in continuing offensives by Serbian nationalist forces, the Bosnian government set conditions Sunday under which it would accept an international peace plan.

President Alija Izetbegovic will return to peace talks at the United Nations this week, carrying the consensus he promised. But whether his government's demands of broader guarantees for Muslims are acceptable to the other factions remains to be seen. In the past, both the Serbs and the United Nations have objected to Bosnian requests.

The president told a meeting of Muslim leaders that they must ensure that enough Muslims survive the war to continue a 500-year Muslim tradition in Bosnia. "If anybody asked me today what was the most important thing, I would say that the survival of my people is more important than the survival of the country," Mr. Izetbegovic said.

Mr. Izetbegovic will demand that any peace plan include a strict timetable and provisions that peacekeeping troops deployed by the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will have the power to enforce the plan in the face of any Serbian resistance.

The Bosnian leader will also demand that Sarajevo and other cities that have been bombarded for

nearly a year by Serbian nationalists be opened to free passage immediately after the signing of an accord and that all heavy weapons be placed under the "physical control" of peacekeeping forces.

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KOREA: Sanctions Against North

(Continued from page 1)
 government. "We never want North Korea to be isolated internationally," said Mr. Kim. "nor do we want to inflict suffering on them."

But North Korea's decision Friday to abandon the treaty, saying that demands to inspect two suspected nuclear sites was an American attack on its national sovereignty, has strengthened hardliners in Seoul who doubt that the North can change.

They had opposed even the modest economic ties advocated by the former president, Roh Tae Woo, who attempted to build contacts with the North in hopes that the exposure to capitalism would gradually change the regime, and reduce the costs of eventual reunification of the country.

Last year the North and South had about \$174 million in trade, mostly North Korean zinc, gold, cement and herbal medicines sent to the South. While the statistics are comparatively tiny, they accounted for roughly 6 percent of all of North Korea's foreign trade. Talks have been under way on building a huge South Korean textiles facility in the North. The prospect of that investment is the South's biggest bargaining chip in its effort to persuade the North to abandon its weapons project.

South Korean officials are also focusing on China, the North's most influential ally, and its biggest trading partner. Chinese authorities have also expressed reservations about the bomb project, but they have been reluctant to press one of the few other hard-line Communist regimes left.

"The key is the Chinese border, where the goods flow," said Yu Suk Ryul, the director general of the department of national security and unification affairs at an institute run by South Korea's Foreign Ministry. "If the Chinese cut them off, they could survive maybe six months, maybe a year."

In a sometimes stormy National Assembly session, some members of parliament blamed the former administration for failing to come down harder on the North's efforts

to build a bomb, which U.S. intelligence officials say is dangerously close to success.

One prominent opposition lawmaker, Park Chang Jong, suggested that South Korea should abandon its 1991 pledge never to build nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities of its own, which would enable the country to produce plutonium from nuclear waste.

South Korea is widely believed to have the engineering talent to quickly build a bomb of its own, so the availability of the plutonium would effectively give the country a nuclear deterrent. Such a move probably would be opposed by the United States, which more than a decade ago blocked an effort by South Korea to put together its own nuclear weaponry.

U.S. officials here, in meetings with South Korean officials, said that they still held out some hope that the government in Pyongyang might reverse itself. Over the weekend, Secretary of Defense Les Aspin said, "We're right now trying to get the North Korean government to change its position. And we're looking at options as to what to do if we can't get them to change."

But military officials said they had no plans to leave additional American troops here after an annual military exercise, called Team Spirit, ends later this week. The North has denounced the exercises as a "nuclear war rehearsal" and cited them as one reason that it was becoming the first nation to withdraw from the treaty.

Japan Leader to Visit Clinton

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan will visit President Bill Clinton on April 16 for a meeting and working lunch, the White House announced on Monday. It will be Mr. Clinton's first meeting as president with Mr. Miyazawa. On the agenda will be preparations for the economic summit talks in July in Tokyo of the world's seven largest industrialized democracies.



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The Avant-Garde Plunges Back to the Middle Ages

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Leather helmets from medieval knights. Tunics cut in jester points. Vests with ragged Robin Hood edges. Skirts with slit windows of transparency. Is fashion really jousting with the Dark Ages?

Karl Lagerfeld picked up the medieval mood from the avant-garde, which is into purging, penitence and expurgation after a period of fashion excess. They are showing monastically plain clothes.

Lagerfeld used the Middle Ages on Monday to make a thoroughly modern show. It was food for

PARIS FASHION

thought, rather than a great collection, because the designer was working on themes we have already seen. Most of the show consisted of rapturously sharp jackets, cut into geometric sections and thrust close to the body. They went over the long transparent skirts that Lagerfeld was the first to show and everyone has copied. But there was a difference: The vision of long model-girl legs was only partial because the chiffon intersected wool or gray flannel.

"It's a new puritanism — with a tinge of hope," said Lagerfeld after the show. As skirts they didn't work — as in no one will wear them. But the designer is smart enough to sense what is going on in the world and to understand that, defiant or not, women are going to start covering themselves up.

The Karl Lagerfeld show was mostly straightforward clothes: body-skimming, dozen-minute jackets, fine calf-length coats and strong knits, especially elongated tunics with long skirts. But both day and evening outfits were laced with the Middle Ages theme: boots with cuffs and heels as sharp as a fencing saber, the Joan of Arc helmets, crenellated hems or a portulacis of jet embroidery on skinny crepe evening jackets.

Lagerfeld also recycled his old ideas (plastic trash-can-liner dresses à la Chanel and sheer dresses over pants). The clothes weren't so great but the idea of recycling is one of the strongest stories around in a confused season.

Martin Margiela is the guru of the genre. With loving care and tender craftsmanship, the Belgian designer gives new life to old clothes, stitching together flea-market finds or boiling wool to give a patina of age to narrow-shouldered jackets and neutral-colored sweaters. Even the way he is presenting this season is part of his message. In the antithesis of a big boffo presentation, he shows by appointment in a white-painted, cracks-and-all atelier, with a chandelier in a ghostly shroud of gauze. There he showed a home movie featuring seven different creative women — artist, architect or photographer — in Bohemian settings. They wore Margiela's clothes, which are poetic in their lived-in simplicity: the long-sleeved, mid-length dress, revived from the medieval look of the 1970s and endlessly copied on other runways; the jackets with fragile shoulders and roomy torsos, always belted at the waist; a short 1960s shearing coat lengthened with bits of cut-up coats; a dress made of a patchwork of old flea-market dresses, their patterns redolent of GI brides and 1940s movies.

Is this make-over fashion for real? There is no doubting Margiela's sincerity. He talks through his clothes on the rack, explaining how this sculpted dark maxi-coat with its petit-pois buttons is a curé's coat "with no idea

of mine in it, but nice to repeat in production." A simple, shapely dress has waist darts painstakingly stitched, ironed and then re-opened. There is a gray sweater with a shroud of mesh mixing the rough and elegant. The ultimate recycled skirt is made of worn jeans with the knee marks bulging at the hem.

"It's nice," Margiela says, "to use and reuse old clothes." His concept of recycling at designer prices might seem pretentious, but Margiela has caught a fashion moment.

Helmut Lang has the same spirit in a different way. His message is clean, spare clothes drained of all color (apart from three scarlet dresses at the end), stripped of superfluous decoration. There is a sense in his collection of fashion starting over with plain black pantsuits and fresh white blouses, with subtle, barely-there mixes of color and texture in an ivory wool frock coat over a white pame velvet T-shirt. Lang has a monastic version of the season's ankle-length wool dress, plain except for a trumpet flare at the cuff (those Middle Ages again) and perhaps topped with a small cardigan. A coat or jacket has a precise seaming and shaping to its back. His clothes have strength in their simplicity.

Marcel Marongiu made clothes that looked like costumes from an Ingmar Bergman movie — a fragile-shouldered silhouette, long layered skirts below a small bodice, noble-peasant fabrics and a taste of salt in the clean colors and in the canvas sail that billowed at the end of the runway. Sonia Rykiel was in good form, making the most of the fact that knits are hot. She had long tunics and cardigans, pajama pants or trousers drawn in at the ankle like jogging pants, which looks too sporty for current fluid fashions. She also showed ponchos, which are a strong story in knitwear.

Thierry Mugler, installed in splendid new premises, knows that he has to move on from his super-vamp image. He went back to the 1940s, balancing long skirts with broad shoulders and hair in a sausage once known as the Victory Roll. The best of his show was in knit — ribbed and flared tunics or Aran sweaters furrowed and cabled to the ankle.

JEAN-PAUL Gaultier still carries the tag of enfant terrible, although for a long time he has been using the formula of spicing with wit and bad taste a show of classically constructed up-to-the-moment clothes. This season there were long coats buckled high at the waist, bolero jackets over soft, ankle-length dresses gathered under the bust and thigh-length jackets layered over longer tunic dresses and pants. On fashion's target, as always, he lighted a dark color palette with varied textures — matt, shiny or lacy.

On these modern clothes Gaultier imposed a theme. Down a long gallery dimly lit with memorabilia, to "Fiddler on the Roof" music by a lone violinist, walked models wearing the curling sidecloths (sometimes, in fact, telephone wire), the flat furry hats and the religious accoutrements of Orthodox Jews. This variation on Gaultier's Buñuel-like obsessions with nuns and whores made some people uncomfortable. His fashion clique in mini-kilts, ripped jeans and heavy boots clapped at a knitted tunic with tassels inspired by a prayer shawl and a sequined skull cap with wobbling palm tree. Gaultier's usual suspects — a mincing male model in a skirt and a fat lady with jelly-roll bosom — came and went. The designer took a bow in signature matelot sweater, with matching skull cap and impish grin. There is something bitter-sweet about the changing of the avant-garde.



Clockwise from top left: Karl Lagerfeld's medieval knight helmet with jacket and skirt in transparent patches; Jean-Paul Gaultier transparent sweater; Marcel Marongiu's Swedish peasant patchwork skirt and small top; Martin Margiela's 1960s shearing coat jacket and striped sweater; Helmut Lang's skinny apron dress over

STYLE MAKERS

In Ads, Blowing Smoke

NEW YORK — It's the hot new fashion accessory. It glows in the dark. Comes in regular and king, filter and menthol. Surgeon General's warning included. Yes, cigarettes are back in fashion photography in spite of — and maybe because of — the fact that smoking itself could hardly be more out of style.

And no, the return of the cigarette as a fashion prop does not mean a return to those classic images of beautiful mannequins in beautiful clothes languorously exhaling curls of smoke. That was in the '50s and '60s, when cigarettes were still synonymous in many minds with sophistication and elegance.

These days, cigarettes are about as chic as hypodermic needles. They are seen as dark, dangerous, even deadly — the perfect prop for a noir moment in fashion photography. This is the age of tattooed models in leather roaring off on Harley-Davidsons, of models grouped in strange and exotic scenes and, in the background, a suggestion of violence or impending violence.

The message is one of stylized rebellion, challenging authority, defying convention, taking a risk. Go ahead. Just do it. Dare to wear this perfume, these jeans, those underpants.

If gratuitous sex and gratuitous violence make noise on the magazine page, why not gratuitous smoking? Or so the theory would seem to go. Smoking has been taboo for so long in fashion photography — to say nothing of fashionable company — that the cigarette itself has become a supercharged image.

It touches a nerve. It creates a frisson. It flies off the page. Smoking is shocking, even if you don't inhale.

In W magazine's special shopping issue last month, four of the fashion photos showed models with cigarettes. One is Mark Abraham's black-and-white study of the model Cosima, looking languid in a black sheath, eyebrow arched,

hand on hip. While the photo evokes the '50s in the lighting, dress, hair, makeup and stance, it also projects a '90s attitude. Clenched between the model's teeth is a dead cigarette butt that could have come from the gutter — homage, perhaps, to Irving Penn.

"Buzz off!" the model seems to be saying. "I'll smoke if I want to." Another '90s touch is the price of the black rayon sheath, by Hervé Léger — \$7,535.

In the same magazine are Jeffrey Thurnher's photos of young actors striking — a tight closeup of the actor Liam Neeson in profile with a half-smoked cigarette in his mouth. Part of the brand name is visible. The only clothing visible is the nubby collar of a Fezza sweater.

As Trey Laird, the creative director of the ad campaign, explains it: "This ad isn't so much about clothes as about the type of man Andrew is designing for. Liam Neeson is designing for. Liam Neeson is in between shots he would light up and Herb would keep shooting. It wasn't a conscious decision to show a cigarette or to promote smoking. It was just, here's this guy, hanging out, and we think he's great."

"This may be a backlash to lecturing about smoking being bad for you," said Joann Schellensch, director of media relations for the American Cancer Society. "When you've exhausted everything that makes you say, 'Whoa, you are left with smoking. The whole thing is outrageous. Another thing is the models. They smoke incessantly.'"

On the other hand, the models in cigarette advertisements seem to have quit. Or maybe they never started. Some of them look as though they had never held a cigarette, as though they would rather be doing other things. Some of them are doing other things, whole-some things in pastoral settings.

A recent ad for Newport cigarettes shows a couple toasting marshmallows over an open fire. Not a butt in sight. The ad appeared in the February issue of GQ magazine. On the facing page, under the headline "GQ Recommends," was a photo of a model in a \$1,250 Sukka smoking jacket, with slicked-back hair, looking vaguely like a gigolo. "Give up your two-pack-a-day habit," GQ says, "and the jacket will pay for itself in a mere eight months."

There's a bit of a double message. On one page, buy cigarettes. On the opposite page, don't buy cigarettes. Buy a no-smoking jacket.

Georgia Dulles

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Argentina	003-485-477	Australia	006-171
Austria	004-242-244	Belgium	003-222
Bahamas	1-800-255-011	Belize	005-242-424
Bangladesh	1-800-277-0000	Bolivia	005-242-424
Barbados	002-242-424	Brazil	005-242-424
Bhutan	002-242-424	Canada	1-800-877-1992
Bolivia	005-242-424	Chad	002-242-424
Brazil	005-242-424	Colombia	005-242-424
Bulgaria	003-242-424	Croatia	003-242-424
Burkina Faso	002-242-424	Cuba	003-242-424
Burundi	002-242-424	Cyprus	003-242-424
Cambodia	009-242-424	Czech Republic	002-242-424
Cameroon	002-242-424	Denmark	004-242-424
Canada	1-800-877-1992	Dominican Republic	1-800-761-7877
Cape Verde	003-242-424	Ecuador	005-242-424
Casablanca	005-242-424	El Salvador	005-242-424
Cayman Islands	003-242-424	Egypt	002-242-424
Central America	002-242-424	France	003-242-424
Chad	002-242-424	Germany	004-242-424
Chile	005-242-424	Ghana	002-242-424
China	008-242-424	Greece	003-242-424
Colombia	005-242-424	Honduras	005-242-424
Costa Rica	005-242-424	Hong Kong	008-242-424
Croatia	003-242-424	Hungary	003-242-424
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Czech Republic	002-242-424	Israel	009-242-424
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El Salvador	005-242-424	Korea	008-242-424
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Greece	003-242-424	Mexico	001-242-424
Honduras	005-242-424	Moldova	003-242-424
Hong Kong	008-242-424	Monaco	003-242-424
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Maybe if mainframes sat on a desktop they'd get the credit they deserve.

Mainframes aren't new or trendy, no writer has one on his desk, no family has one in the den. They're invisible workhorses whose virtues are complex, and their importance is sometimes misunderstood.

But here are some facts. In 1991, IBM® shipped more mainframe capacity than in any year in our history. In 1992, our base of installed mainframe power grew by 10%, and the business was profitable.

Yes, there is rapid change in computer technology, but rumors of the mainframe's death are exaggerated. Mainframes have a long future because 1) they do certain jobs far better than anything else and 2) they're changing fast themselves.

One issue surrounding mainframes is their cost. It's often compared using dollars per MIPS¹ with the cost of microprocessor systems, and on that basis mainframes lose. But as any computer professional will tell you, dollars per MIPS alone is a superficial measurement. You wouldn't buy an information system on MIPS cost alone, any more than you'd buy a car using dollars per pound.

The real issue is function. Today's appetite for information demands serious network and systems management, around-the-clock availability, efficient mass storage and genuine data security. MIPS alone provides none of these, but IBM mainframes have them built in, and more fully developed than anything available on microprocessors.²

Another issue is client/server computing. Smaller systems call it their turf, but for big jobs what's the ultimate server? It's a mainframe. Large client/server systems can be complicated, like a machine with thousands of small moving parts. But a mainframe (one powerful moving part) can simplify things, improve performance and reduce cost. Which is why the University of Miami relies on mainframes in client/server networks spanning the Americas, and why client/server is a development priority at IBM. We've just announced major client/server enhancements for large systems.

We're moving fast in open systems, too. New support for open standards³ means our ES/9000™ mainframes will not only cooperate with other systems (as they have for years), they'll now run software that was written for other systems.

And these changes are only a beginning. We've just delivered new ES/9000s, which Caterpillar Inc. reports provide new cost savings and flexibility. We've also announced a new parallel processing supercomputer,⁴ and tailored parallel systems for commercial use are coming soon. Clearly, IBM still stands behind the value of large systems, but neither we nor they are standing still.

In fact, we stand behind all kinds of systems, because what every customer needs is choice—on the desktop and beyond. So call us.

There's never been a better time to do business with IBM.

One in a series from IBM.

1. MIPS—millions of instructions per second. 2. A study of companies that began downsizing five years ago shows big differences between projected savings and reality. In some cases, getting downsized systems to approach mainframe function actually increased overall costs. Source: International Technology Group, Los Altos, CA. 3. POSIX, OSF/DC and TCP/IP. 4. The IBM Scalable POWERparallel Systems, which is a trademark of the IBM Corporation. ES/9000 is a trademark of IBM Corp. ©1993 IBM Corp.

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is
updated twice a year.

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<p>1. Lowest Cost - The lowest cost of the product or service, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, is the primary consideration in the selection of the product or service.</p> <p>2. High Quality - The product or service must be of high quality, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>3. Best Value - The product or service must provide the best value, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>4. Best Price - The product or service must be the best price, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>5. Best Service - The product or service must be the best service, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p>	<p>1. Lowest Cost - The lowest cost of the product or service, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, is the primary consideration in the selection of the product or service.</p> <p>2. High Quality - The product or service must be of high quality, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>3. Best Value - The product or service must provide the best value, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>4. Best Price - The product or service must be the best price, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p> <p>5. Best Service - The product or service must be the best service, as determined by the manufacturer or provider, and must meet the requirements of the applicable standards.</p>
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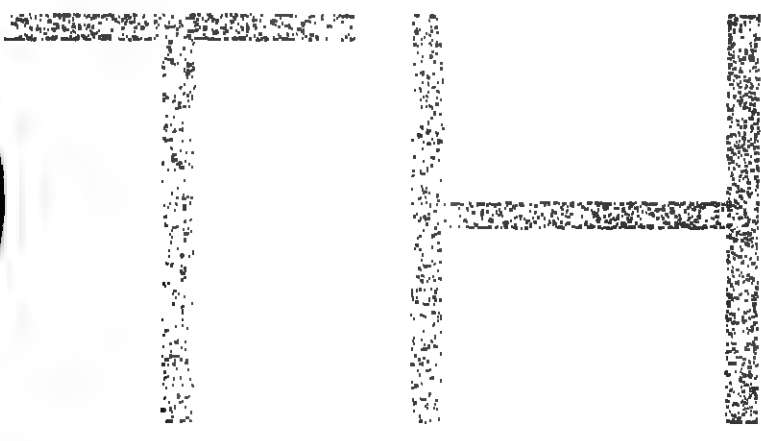
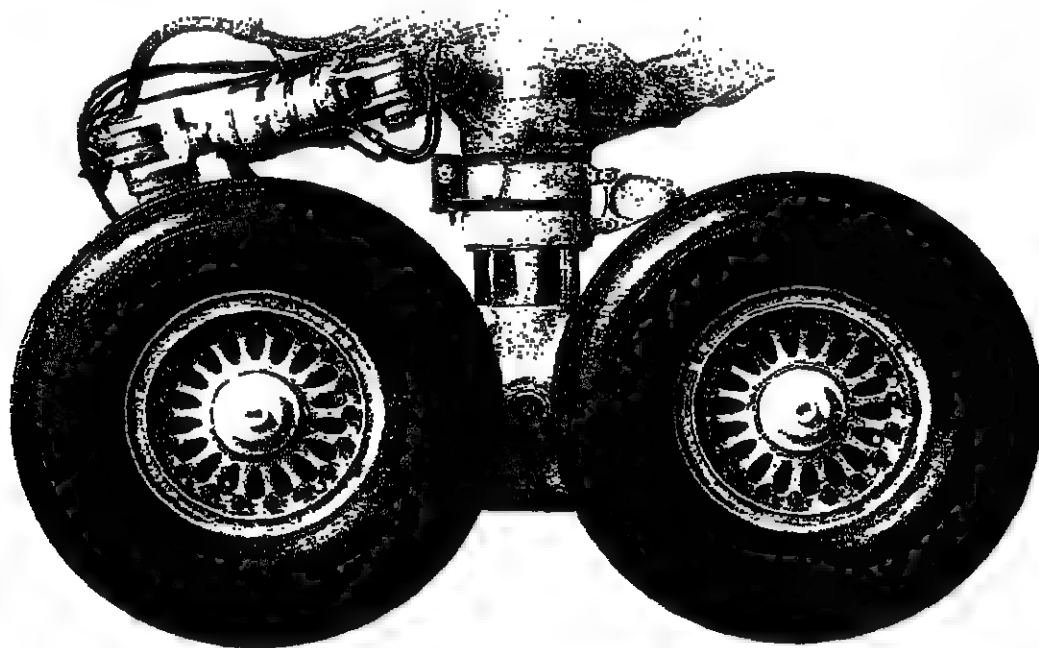
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57	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
58	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
59	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
60	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
61	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
62	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
63	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
64	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
65	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
66	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
67	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
68	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
69	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
70	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
71	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
72	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
73	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
74	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
75	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
76	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
77	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
78	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
79	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
80	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
81	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
82	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
83	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
84	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
85	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
86	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
87	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
88	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
89	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
90	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
91	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
92	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
93	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
94	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
95	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
96	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
97	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
98	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
99	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	
100	Shogun	280	1.3	36	200	210	62	

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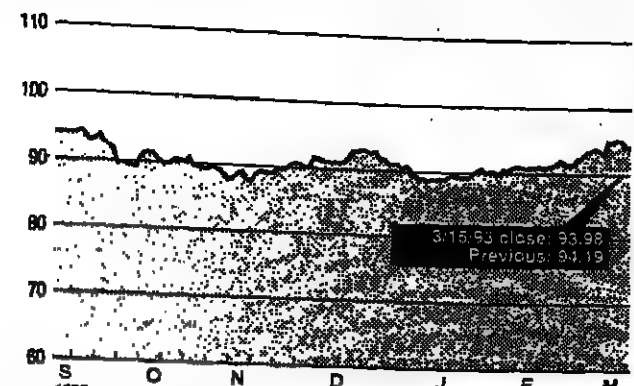


Thai International's fleet comprises more than 60 of the most technologically advanced aircraft in the world. Boeing 747-400s and McDonnell Douglas MD11s service our long haul routes. The brilliant A300-600 Airbus and Boeing 737s connect our 30-destination regional network, while our 23 destinations in Thailand are serviced by Boeing 737-200s, ATRs and BAe 146s. 

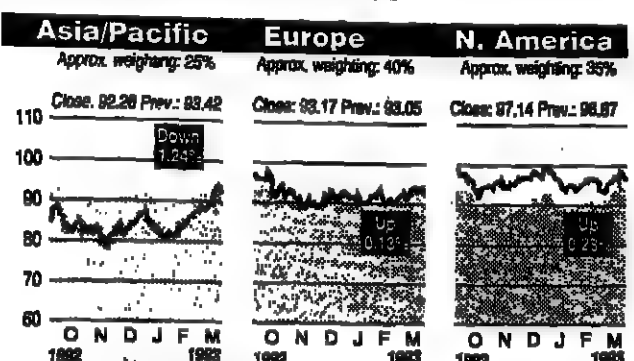


THE TRIB INDEX: 93.98

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.



Index	1992	1993	% Change
Asia/Pacific	93.42	93.42	0.00
Europe	93.17	93.17	0.00
N. America	97.14	97.14	0.00

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

U.S. Approves BA-US Air Link

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — The United States on Monday gave its formal approval to a contested link in routes and ownership between British Airways and USAir. Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña said he would try to negotiate more access for U.S. airlines to Britain, but industry analysts said this would be tough to accomplish.

Sir Colin Marshall, BA's chairman, pronounced himself "delighted" by the ruling, which will permit BA to book USAir customers in 38 American cities on its trans-Atlantic flights through code-sharing agreements. BA's investment of \$300 million to bail out the ailing U.S. airline was also approved by Mr. Peña. Sir Colin and two other BA executives will get a seat each on USAir's board.

BA originally wanted to invest \$750 million in USAir in exchange for veto power on its board, but that ran up against laws prohibiting foreign control of U.S. airlines and, even

more, the opposition of America's major carriers, who demanded more flights into Heathrow Airport, Europe's busiest gateway. BA dropped the proposal last year when it became clear the outgoing Bush and incoming Clinton administrations would not approve.

"Once BA took away the book of foreign control, there wasn't much Peña could do," said John Ash of Global Aviation Associates, a Washington consulting firm. "The only way he could have refused to approve this deal would have been to blatantly violate the bilateral agreement or abrogate it, and that's not something the United States does."

As a face-saving gesture to the American majors, Mr. Peña said he would try to negotiate a new aviation agreement to replace the present bilateral treaty. "I very much hope we can do the deal this year," he said.

The bilateral treaty was negotiated in 1977 on favorable terms to British carriers, confirming the then-state-owned BA in its dominant role at Heathrow. James Callaghan, the Labor

prime minister, is said to have called President Jimmy Carter and appealed on the basis of the "special relationship" between the countries. In a classic case of trading off commercial for security interests, Mr. Carter agreed. This is exactly the type of agreement the Clinton administration will try to reverse now that the Cold War is over, but doing so will not be easy.

BA, meanwhile, gave every evidence of planning to settle in and tie its international network to USAir's, which is concentrated in the heavily populated northeast quarter of the country. It announced its computer would start sharing codes with USAir's on May 1 covering flights from Cleveland, and from Syracuse and Rochester, New York, via its Philadelphia hub and on to London via BA.

The British airline will also lease USAir's own Boeing 767-200 aircraft, flight, and cabin crew to operate direct services in BA colors between London's Gatwick Airport and three other USAir hubs, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Charlotte. North Carolina.

Can HSBC Reverse Hong Kong's Slide?

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong stock market, riding a precipitous slide that has taken 82 percent off its key index in less than a year, is counting on the strong earnings reported by the colony's major bank Monday and bargain-hunting American investors to revive it.

HSBC Holdings PLC, the holding company for Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp., reported Monday a 68 percent increase in net profit to 143 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.85 billion), largely due to a strong performance in Hong Kong and the region. Last year, HSBC took over Britain's Midland Bank to become one of the world's top 10 banking concerns.

While the news came too late to counter a 5.1 percent stock slide on the heaviest day of turnover yet in

1993, brokers say hefty growth at HSBC should provide a tangible reminder that Hong Kong's economic fundamentals are thriving, despite the political dispute between Britain and China that now overshadows the stock market.

The market has lost 82 percent of its value in one day and less than one hour of trading since Chris Patten, the colony's governor, declared Friday afternoon that he would push ahead with the early stages of plans to increase democracy.

Investors feared China's dim view of such proposals would draw Beijing's condemnation — which mainland officials in fact voiced over the weekend — and a repeat of instability experienced in November and December when China last expressed its displeasure with Mr. Patten's plans to widen the electoral base for 1995 elections to Hong Kong's Legislative Council.

China threatened not to honor contracts signed in the lead-up to 1997 and specifically attacked the Jardine Matheson Group, moves that sent the Hang Seng index spiraling from 6,447 down to 4,978 in a few days.

Fierce commentary from pro-China groups in Hong Kong and a speech delivered Monday by Beijing's Prime Minister Li Peng to the National People's Congress, blaming Britain's "perfidious" betrayal of the Sino-British agreement for fomenting "disorder" in Hong Kong, prompted a 315.79-point fall Monday on the Hang Seng index.

This followed a 261-point loss on Friday, the start of a two-day dive from 6,431 to 5,854.61, just above a technical support level of 5,800, which, some brokers said, is all that stands between Monday's close

Olivetti to Tap Its Shareholders For \$560 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA, the financially ailing computer maker, announced Monday that it was seeking to more than double its capital through a \$560 million share issue that stock analysts found alarmingly large.

Olivetti, the main operating company of the industrialist Carlo De Benedetti, also said its loss had deepened in 1992 to 650 billion lire (\$406 million), from 460 billion in 1991. Olivetti, which has cut 6,000 jobs in the past two years, blamed competition and the international economic slowdown.

Olivetti, which is 38 percent held by Mr. De Benedetti's Compagnie Industriale Runita SpA, is asking shareholders to buy six shares for each four they currently own, at 1,000 lire a share. The stock was suspended Monday on the Milan Bourse, having fallen 45 lire to 2,140 lire a share on Friday, and a total of 7.5 percent during the week.

The shares of CIR and another De Benedetti company, the family holding company Cofide, were also suspended Monday. Cofide announced separately a 112.7 billion lire rights issue, and CIR announced a 1992 consolidated loss of 540 billion lire compared with a 49 billion lire profit in 1991.

Revenue in 1992 fell 7 percent to 8,020 billion lire. The company gave no forecasts for 1993.

Olivetti said the 903 billion lire capital increase, in the form of a rights issue, would be used to accelerate growth through investment in new technologies and distribution networks, and would help it reduce its debt of 960 billion lire.

But analysts were not satisfied with this explanation. "Their net debt is relatively low and their balance sheet is supposed to be healthy," said Andrew Haskins, electronics analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

Olivetti said Monday that net assets were 2,360 billion lire, down from 3,083 billion a year earlier. "I find it difficult to understand how short-term liquidity could have deteriorated so significantly," Mr. Haskins said. "That would be the first reason you'd look for to explain a rights issue of this size."

The issue will raise the company's share capital to 1,507 billion lire, from 605 billion.

As an alternative to the all-stock offer, Olivetti holders can buy three shares and three bonds convertible into shares.

Dennis Exton, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, said the alternative offer might mitigate the deal's negative impact on the stock exchange, since not all of the stock would be hitting the market at once. Olivetti said it would issue the convertible bonds up to a maximum value of 402.5 billion lire.

Olivetti said it would ask shareholders to approve the capital rise at a meeting April 29. CIR and the company's syndicate of controlling shareholders have already agreed to subscribe to the operation, which would be underwritten by Mediobanca SpA, Olivetti said.

Digital Equipment Corp. is another major stockholder in Olivetti. DEC owns 4.03 percent of the company and has an agreement to buy another 5.92 percent by the end of 1994. (Reuters, AFX)

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

French Financials Look Ripe for Privatization

By Steve Whitehouse

PARIS — Banque Nationale de Paris, Rhône-Poulenc SA and the major insurers are likely to be among the first state-controlled French companies to be privatized when a center-right government takes power after legislative elections on March 21 and 28.

Weekend opinion surveys, the last ones to be published before the election, point to a resounding win for the UDF-RPR coalition, whose campaign manifesto promised: "All the banks, insurers and companies in the competitive sector will be privatized."

Analysts said the new government would be pragmatic rather than ideologically driven in its approach to privatization. "The French right, unlike the Thatcherites, are not going to sell things off just to get them into private hands come what may," said Charles Allen, an analyst at Natwest Securities.

In 1986, when the right was last in power, it published a list of 65 companies to be privatized and sold off 32 of these before losing the 1988 elections. Saint-Gobain, Paribas, Suez, Crédit Commercial and Compagnie Générale d'Electricité (now Alcatel Alsthom) were all returned to the private sector during this period.

The daily Le Monde said recently that the new government's list of privatization stocks would be based on the 33 left over from the 1986 program. These include Elf Aquitaine, Compagnie des Machines Bull, Pechiney, Rhône-Poulenc, Thomson SA, BNP, Crédit Lyonnais and the three state-controlled insurers, AGF, GAN and UAP. Le Monde said the center-right parties envisage adding Renault to the list.

A drop in interest rates should help banks and insurers.

For U.S. Insurance Companies, It Was a Bad Time for a Bad Storm

By Philip Crawford

Special to the Herald Tribune

Losses from the violent weekend storm in the Eastern United States are likely to hit primary insurance carriers harder than would have been the case a year ago, analysts said Monday.

This, they said, was because of rate hikes for reinsurance — the coverage taken out by insurance companies themselves — to lessen their own liability — that have forced carriers to retain more risk.

Preliminary estimates of the damage caused by the tempest are between \$500 million and \$1 billion. Industry sources and financial analysts say that they expect a torrent of claims to be filed by policyholders residing along the entire East Coast, whose homes and property have been damaged or destroyed by tornadoes, flooding, hurricane-force winds, subzero temperatures and other conditions related to the storm.

"The losses will be at least as bad as they were for the storm that hit the Northeast in December," said Michael Blumstein, an insurance-industry analyst at Morgan Stanley in New York. "And that figure was about \$650 million."

Experts said it was still too early to tell which of the major U.S. primary insurers would be the hardest hit, but added that all of the top 10 publicly traded companies — carriers such as Aetna Life & Casualty, Chubb Corp. and American International Group — faced significant losses.

Two of the largest primary insurers, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. and State Farm Mutual Auto-

mobile Insurance Co., are not publicly traded, while another, Allstate Insurance Co. is owned by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

"There have been more property disasters in the past four years than in the previous 20," said Ira Mills, who tracks the insurance industry for Alex. Brown & Sons in Baltimore. "As a result, reinsurance rates have risen dramatically. Whereas a company might have had to keep \$25 million of risk in a given situation before, now it has to keep \$40 million."

He said that Hurricane Andrew, in August 1992, "caused about \$20 billion of damage itself, and that would have been many times worse had it hit Tampa or other highly-populated areas."

Analysis added that there was a paradox in the insurance industry: When a company suffers large

losses due to claim settlements, its stock price tends to rise rather than fall. The reason is that insurance stocks typically move upward on the expectation of premium increases, and any event that takes surplus cash out of the system usually leads to rate hikes.

Premium increases, analysts add, lead to profits, at least temporarily. "It's obscene," said Mr. Mills. "But disasters tend to do good things for share prices."

The share price of many major insurers, both primary carriers and reinsurance companies, rose significantly in the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, as did the Standard & Poor's Property-Casualty

See INSURE, Page 16

VW's New Chief Unsheathes the Knife

By Ferdinand Protzman

WOLFSBURG, Germany — Before Ferdinand Piëch jumped into the driver's seat at Volkswagen AG in January, his reputation as Germany's toughest auto executive opened a guessing game as to just what kind of shake-up was in store.

While it is still Europe's largest automaker, Volkswagen faces a crucial battle there in the 1990s, as the Japanese aggressively move in, and at the same time must make yet

another attempt to revive its nearly deserted U.S. showrooms, which have not had two crucial models to sell for months because of a production fiasco in Mexico.

The pressing task likely to end soon once the VW supervisory board ratifies Mr. Piëch's expected plans for cutting jobs drastically while pushing ahead with a multibillion dollar spending program to jump start VW's growth both in Europe and in America.

There has been no official com-

ment on Mr. Piëch's program, which is to be put to the board on Tuesday. But interviews with government, industry and company officials provide an outline of a plan for a sweeping management overhaul, including a "lean manufacturing" program borrowed from the Japanese and a speed-up of Volkswagen's sluggish record at developing new lines of cars and trucks.

[In addition, according to industry sources quoted by Reuters, VW will slash its 1992 dividend on common shares to 2 Deutsche marks from 11 DM in 1991. News reports of the planned dividend cut sent VW's stock down to 281.50 DM (\$169.05) in after-hours trading (11:30 DM below Friday's close).]

Volkswagen, which initially set out on a five-year, \$51 billion global expansion, is burdened by a passive management, production costs that are among the industry's highest and a bloated work force of about 276,000, nearly half of whom are German production workers.

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

JB&B LIQUIBAER
Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited, to be held at the Grand Convent, Capri, Italy, on the 15th day of April, 1993 at 10 a.m.

1. To receive and consider and if thought fit, adopt the accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1992 and the reports of the Directors and Auditors.

2. To elect the Directors.

3. To elect Mr. Peter Wild to the Board of Directors.

4. To appoint Auditors and authorize the Directors to fix the Auditors remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, Julius Baer U.S. Dollar Fund Limited, P.O. Box 1100, Grand Convent, Capri, Italy.

A shareholder holding registered shares is entitled to attend, vote and appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the company.

A shareholder holding bearer shares is entitled to attend and vote. Exercise of these rights is subject to the provisions of the company's Memorandum and Articles of Association.

15th March 1993

Secretary and Registrar: Julius Baer Bank and Trust Company Ltd., Bankstrasse 2, Postfach 11, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., Bankstrasse 2, Postfach 11, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., Bankstrasse 2, Postfach 11, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates				Eurocurrency Deposits				Key Money Rates			
	1992	1993	% Change		1992	1993	% Change		1992	1993	% Change
Amsterdam	1.365	1.365	0.00	1-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	1-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
Bremen	1.365	1.365	0.00	3-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	3-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
Frankfurt	1.365	1.365	0.00	6-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	6-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
London	1.365	1.365	0.00	12-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	12-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
Madrid	1.365	1.365	0.00	1-year	3.10	3.10	0.00	1-year	3.10	3.10	0.00
Paris	1.365	1.365	0.00	2-year	3.10	3.10	0.00	2-year	3.10	3.10	0.00
Porto	1.365	1.365	0.00	3-year	3.10	3.10	0.00	3-year	3.10	3.10	0.00
Tokyo	1.365	1.365	0.00	4-year	3.10	3.10	0.00	4-year	3.10	3.10	0.00
Zurich	1.365	1.365	0.00	5-year	3.10	3.10	0.00	5-year	3.10	3.10	0.00

Eurocurrency Deposits				Key Money Rates			
	1992	1993	% Change		1992	1993	% Change
1-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	1-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
3-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	3-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
6-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	6-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
12-month	3.10	3.10	0.00	12-month	3.10	3.10	0.00

Key Money Rates			
	1992	1993	% Change
1-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
3-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
6-month	3.10	3.10	0.00
12-month	3.10	3.10	0.00

WORLDFOLO MUTUAL FUNDS

fonds commun de placement
2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders of WORLDFOLO MUTUAL FUNDS (formerly BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND) (hereafter the "Fund") are notified that Shares of two new Portfolios shall become available for subscription at an initial issue price of 14.00 US dollars per Share and the sales charge stated in a prospectus dated March 1993 (the "Prospectus"), except that for a period of 60 days from March 15th, 1993, there shall be no sales charge applicable on the subscription of Shares of such new Portfolios:

- WORLDFOLO MUTUAL FUNDS - US Conservative Equities
- WORLDFOLO MUTUAL FUNDS - US Aggressive Equities

Such Shares are available for subscription as from March 15th, 1993 on the basis of the Prospectus and of the most recent annual and semi-annual financial reports, copies of which can be obtained at the offices of the Fund's Transfer Agent, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-2953 Luxembourg and from any local Permanent Representative or Authorized Agent of the Fund.

The Board of Directors of
AEB WORLDFOLO MANAGEMENT COMPANY

EUROPE

EC Unemployment Rate Reaches 10%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — Unemployment in the European Community reached 10 percent in January for the first time since April 1988, the EC statistics office Eurostat said Monday.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up 0.1 percentage point from December 1992 and up 0.9 point from January 1992, the office said.

The largest relative annual increases were in Spain, from 17 percent to 19.9 percent, and Western Germany, from 4.2 percent to 5 percent. Italy was the only state to experience a decrease, from 10.1 percent to 9.7 percent.

Bosch Plans Job Cuts
Robert Bosch GmbH plans to cut approximately 1,060 jobs at its Stuttgart-Feuerbach

plant by the end of the year, a company spokesman said Monday.

He said that the company hoped to achieve some of the job cuts through attrition but added that "there could be forced redundancies in the area of 700."

Bosch has already reported it made a group operating loss in the second half of 1992 and in the first month of 1993. It had cut its work force by 11,000 last year and by more than 1,300 in January.

Deutsche Babcock AG, the German engineering company, also announced job cuts on Monday. Heyo Schmiedeknecht, management board chairman, said that delays in power-utility contracts in Eastern Germany would force the company to reduce its work force by up to 1,500 beginning in May.

"If we knew the orders were coming, then

we could do something," he said. "But we don't expect clarity any time soon."

He said the approval process for a new power plant in Eastern Germany had taken an average of two years to complete.

He also announced that the company intended to resume dividend payments on ordinary shares, however, with a payout of 5 Deutsche marks (\$3) on shares in the 1993 financial year.

In Turin, sources at Fiat SpA said the company would lay off 42,000 workers for the week following Easter, cutting layoffs to 14,000 for the following week and to 9,700 for the week after that.

The sources said the move, which was aimed at cutting output by a total of 26,000 units, was due to the continuing recession in the Italian and European car markets.

(Reuters, AFP, AFX)

Swiss Will Keep Most Swissair Stock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — The Swiss government will "ensure the Swiss character" of Swissair and Crossair, one of its units, by limiting foreign share ownership to less than 40 percent through a stock buy-back provision, the Transport and Energy Ministry said Monday.

Both airlines will have to repurchase shares bought by foreign investors within 10 days of any transaction if more than 40 percent of their total shares fall into non-Swiss hands. The provision takes effect on April 1.

Swissair can currently identify the owners of its 1.4 million registered shares, a class of share reserved for Swiss nationals that makes up 60 percent of the company's voting capital.

But the company plans to make it possible for foreigners to buy registered shares after its annual

shareholder meeting in May, making it necessary to find another way to limit foreign holdings.

Bilateral agreements between airlines often stipulate that a majority stake be held by residents of each line's home country. In Switzerland, it is also a requirement that 60 percent of an airline's shares be in Swiss hands in order for the company to register new commercial aircraft.

Swissair has other restrictions on stock ownership, including the limitation of a single stake to no more than 3 percent of its capital.

Under terms of the buy-back provision, the price would be set at the level quoted on the day the repurchase request was submitted. Swissair's shares were unchanged on the Zurich stock exchange at 580 Swiss francs (\$381.6).

(Reuters, AFX)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1900	3000	2100
1700	2800	2000
1500	2600	1900
1300	2400	1800
1100	2200	1700
900	2000	1600
700	1800	1500
500	1600	1400
300	1400	1300
100	1200	1200
0	1000	1100
1992	1992	1992
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	105.50
Brussels	Stock Index	6,204.02
Frankfurt	DAX	1,702.57
Helsinki	HEX	963.06
London	Financial Times 30	2,289.80
London	FTSE 100	2,922.40
Madrid	General Index	236.80
Milan	MIB	1,120.00
Paris	CAC 40	1,986.03
Stockholm	Affarsvaernden	1,174.65
Vienna	Stock Index	840.85
Zurich	SBS	730.20
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+0.27
		-0.27
		-0.36
		-2.85
		+0.08
		+0.22
		-0.50
		-1.41
		+1.06
		-1.32
		+0.56
		+0.76

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Rising Output Bolsters Hopes of U.K. Recovery

Reuters

LONDON — Recent signs of a modest economic recovery in Britain got a boost Monday from official industrial-output data for January.

Although weaker oil production pushed overall output down 0.3 percent, manufacturing output jumped 0.8 percent — much more than the 0.1 percent rise economists had expected.

"The manufacturing figure was surprisingly robust and is consistent with a bounce in demand we have seen," said Jeremy Hawkins, senior economic adviser at Bank of America.

Analysts said the figures would underline the

government's growing belief that the economy had turned the corner from recession.

"The figures are further evidence of an increasingly broad-based recovery in economic activity and, hence, one more reason for not expecting a base rate cut this week," Mr. Hawkins said.

British interest rates currently stand at 6 percent but there has been considerable speculation in recent weeks that the government could use its budget on Tuesday to usher in a further cut. Most economists now consider a move on rates unlikely.

Economists said growing evidence of recovery might prompt some analysts to upgrade their 1993 growth forecasts.

"On the back of today's data," said Kevin Gardiner, economist at Warburg Securities in London, "I would expect average expectations for onshore gross domestic product to edge up to 1.25 percent for 1993, from a current 0.75 percent."

In Tuesday's budget, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, is expected to raise his growth forecast to around 1.3 percent or 1.4 percent, from a current 1 percent.

Very briefly:

- The EC Commission said it had opened an inquiry into the joint acquisition of Shorts Missile Systems Ltd. by units belonging to Thomson CSF and Bombardier Inc.
- English China Clays PLC reported 1992 pretax profit of £86.2 million (\$123 million), a fall of 25 percent from £115.4 million in 1991.

Volcan Software Groep NV said it had acquired Cap Sesa Luxembourg from Cap Sesa Region, a wholly owned unit of Cap Gemini Sogeti of France.

BAT Industries PLC confirmed news reports that it had signed a joint-venture agreement with Collective Enterprise Priblucky Tobacco Factory of the Ukraine to establish a joint venture company, A/T BAT-Priblucky Tobacco Co.

TRADE: Delors to Meet Clinton

(Continued from page 1)

trading partners. They have aimed at "Buy America" provisions that give a price preference of 6 percent and more to U.S. companies.

Although current trade in these areas is small, the potential is enormous. That is about all the two sides agree on now.

The United States claims it opens \$16.8 billion of federal procurement contracts to EC bids, while Europe offers only \$7.8 billion in return. The U.S. government says preferential bidding treatment covers only an additional \$20 billion worth of U.S. contracts, compared with \$50 billion for the Community. EC officials counter by citing the greater degree of price

preference permitted by Washington.

There are no agreed figures for trade in these areas either. EC officials say U.S. exports of telecommunications equipment to the Community totaled \$1.49 billion in the latest year, versus \$500 million in EC sales to U.S. buyers. American officials say Europe runs a large surplus with the United States because the U.S. market is dominated by private utilities. U.S. figures show foreign suppliers sell 54 percent of telephone switching equipment in the American market, while state-owned phone companies in France, Germany and other European countries have never bought a U.S.-made switch.

SELL-OFF: France's Candidates

(Continued from first finance page)

1992 results would be the worst in 20 years because of loan losses.

The insurers have also experienced poor results, but part of the government's stakes in the sector could nevertheless be sold successfully, analysts said. The government holds around 75 percent of each of the three companies. AGF and GAN are probably more geared up for privatization than UAP. France's largest insurer, whose chairman, Jean Peyrelevade, considers that the company is undervalued at current share prices.

Investors already appear to be gambling that the new government will favor the privatization of the banks and insurers rather than industrial companies.

Nonvoting investment certificates in BNP, Crédit Lyonnais and Pechiney and the shares of Elf, Rhône-Poulenc and the insurers are already quoted on the Paris Bourse.

Elf, Rhône-Poulenc and Pechiney have underperformed the CAC-40 since the first of the year, but by Friday BNP had risen 23.4 percent and GAN 24.3 percent compared with an increase in the CAC-40 of just 5.8 percent over the period. UAP has advanced 16.3 percent, AGF 14 percent and Crédit Lyonnais 11.6 percent.

Holders of investment certificates are likely to benefit from favorable terms of exchange in a privatization.

Among industrial candidates, there is thought to be little chance of privatizing businesses such as Bull, Usinor-Sacilor and Pechiney that are operating in difficult markets, but the sale of the remainder of Rhône-Poulenc is unlikely to present any problems. The state now holds 43 percent of the chemical company directly and 19 percent indirectly.

The UDF and RPR have ruled

out privatization of public services but propose increasing competition in this sector.

Unprofitable concerns such as SNCF and Air France would in any case be difficult to sell and UDF officials have said that Electricité de France will remain a public service because of its involvement in France's nuclear energy program.

However, the sale of at least a minority stake in France Télécom is thought to be possible. Alcatel Alsthom's chairman, Pierre Suard, who is regarded as an ally of the RPR leader Jacques Chirac, has said he would not rule out the possibility of taking a stake in the telecommunications company.

The new government is expected to leave most of the chairman of public-sector companies in post, analysts said.

One notable exception may be Jean-Yves Haberer, who could pay the price for Crédit Lyonnais's problems. Mr. Allen of Natwest Securities also argued that a change of management may be needed before the bank, which has been "overassociated with the industrial aims of the Socialist government," can be privatized.

The center-right parties have said privatization receipts will be used to reduce the budget deficit and for spending on infrastructure and public housing.

The leader of the UDF, the former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has said that the program should be around 40 billion francs (\$7 billion) in 1993 and 60 billion in 1994 and 1995. An RPR deputy, Philippe Auberger, has put the sell-off at 30 billion francs in 1993 and 30 to 50 billion a year thereafter. The RPR favors using more of the money for debt reduction than the UDF, said Sophie Blanpain, a market specialist at Crédit Suisse First Boston.

COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	Swiss Bank Corp.	Heinz (H.J.)
Year	1992 1991	1992 1991
Revenue	1,610 1,630	1,252 1,272
Profit	1,610 1,630	1,252 1,272
Per Share	1.61 1.63	1.25 1.27

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	Turkey	Heinz (H.J.)
Year	1992 1991	1992 1991
Revenue	47,250 42,770	1,252 1,272
Profit	46.14 45.15	1,252 1,272
Per Share	1.61 1.63	1.25 1.27

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	United States	Heinz (H.J.)
Year	1992 1991	1992 1991
Revenue	1,610 1,630	1,252 1,272
Profit	1,610 1,630	1,252 1,272
Per Share	1.61 1.63	1.25 1.27

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	United States	Heinz (H.J.)
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Revenue	1,610 1,630	1,252 1,272
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Per Share	1.61 1.63	1.25 1.27

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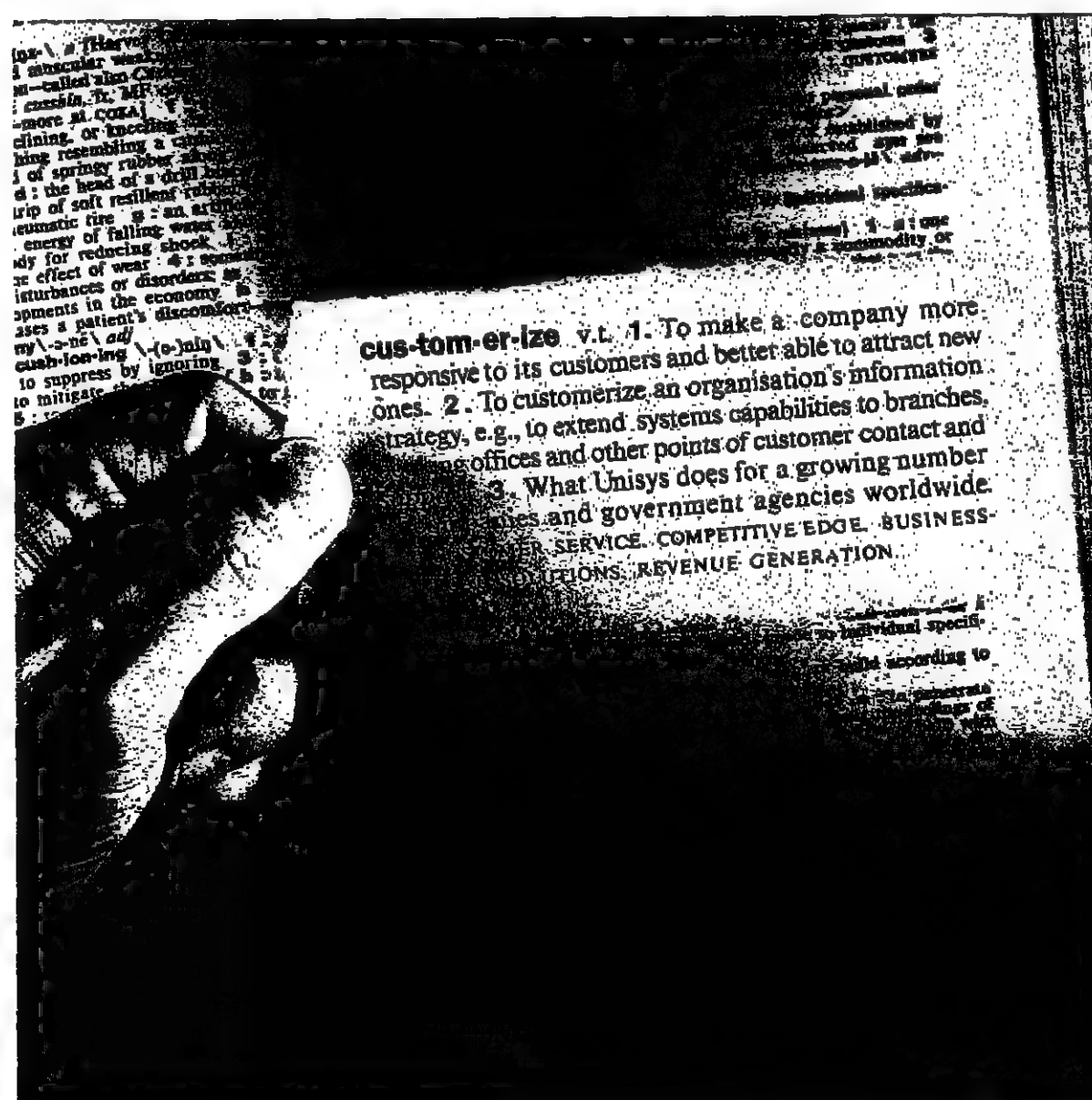
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Bank of Japan Springs a Leak

3 Top Officials Will Take Pay Cuts in Affair

March 15, 1993

Hang Seng Straits Times Nikkei 225



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* Sumitomo Rubber Industries reported a 1992 consolidated pre-tax profit

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SPORTS SKIING

Assinger Triumphs
On Perilous Course
Meier Leads German Sweep
Of Women's Giant Slalom

SIERRA NEVADA, Spain — Armin Assinger of Austria attacked Monday's wind-swept men's downhill course to bring home his first World Cup victory of the season in a time of 1 minute 55.64 seconds — one-hundredth of a second in front of Daniel Maher of Switzerland.

Hannes Trinkl of Austria was third in 1:55.71, followed by Xavier Gigandet of Switzerland in 1:55.84 and A.J. Kitt of the United States in 1:56.06.

Switzerland's Franz Heinzer, who finished 21st on Monday, remained the World Cup downhill point leader with 494 to 338 for Aude Skaardal of Norway. There are three more downhill events before the season ends March 28 in Are, Sweden.

Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli, 15th in Monday's downhill, leads the World Cup overall standings with 1,205 points to 822 for Kjell Andre Aamodt of Norway. Aamodt was 13th on Monday.

"I'm trying to enjoy the win here, I can't believe it," said Assinger, 28. "The wind up there was very difficult but I just had to ski it and accept it."

Assinger's best previous finish in downhill this season was eighth in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. He won a Super-G in Bad Kleiner, Austria, on Dec. 22.

The 31-year-old Maher, a winner once this season in World Cup downhill, said the course itself was in perfect shape but that the race — delayed by gusty wind and snow on Saturday and Sunday — should not have been run.

"The conditions were impossible to ski in, they shouldn't have started the race," Maher said. "It's too bad I was just one-hundredth behind — but I'm just happy to be second and finished."

Trinkl's third place was his best World Cup downhill finish this season, but he said he was thinking more about surviving than scoring points.

"I can't enjoy the third," said the 25-year-old Austrian. "I'm just happy to be in one piece. It was so much faster than in training runs."

"It was fast and I just tried not to panic," said Kitt. "Going with the race today was O.K. — we had to get racing after the delays here."

The men's downhill on the 3,610-meter Veleta course was postponed on Saturday and Sunday because of new snowfall and gusty winds, which may have put pressure on judges to run the race Monday under difficult conditions.

Fifteen of the world's best slalom skiers, led by Italy's Alberto Tomba, refused to race Saturday, in part because of a long-standing dispute with the International Ski Federation.

Spanish World Cup organizers said the cancellation of the slalom cost them \$3 million to \$5 million in lost television and sponsorship revenues.

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — Christina Meier led Germany on Monday to a sweep of the medals in a women's World Cup giant slalom, the last test event here before the 1994 Winter Olympics.

Meier, who led her closest rival by six-tenths of a second after the first run, won it by just four-hundredths, clocking a combined time of 2 minutes, 22.06 seconds down the Hafjell Olympic course.

Martina Ertl and the downhill specialist Katja Seizinger completed the German sweep, clocking 2:22.10 and 2:22.75 respectively.

It was the second World Cup victory for Meier, 27, who did not qualify for the German team in the World Alpine Ski Championships in Japan last month. She won her first race, also a giant slalom, in Aspen, Colorado, in 1988.

"It was the last giant slalom victory for Germany and now it's mine the next time," she said. "It's a long time. It's the Olympic course and it's a good thing to win on it."

"It's a very good course," she added. "It's icy, it's steep, it's good for GS."

Marianne Kjaerstad of Norway, who trailed Meier by .62 after the first run, made a mistake on the upper part of the course and never recovered. She dropped back to 12th.

Anne Berge, another Norwegian, who was fourth after the first run, missed the podium, finishing one-hundredth of a second behind Seizinger in 2:22.76.

Vreni Schneider of Switzerland failed to qualify for the second run for the first time in her brilliant career, placing only 34th in the morning. The top 30 qualify for the second run.

Schneider's disappointing run came only a month after she failed to finish the slalom and the GS at the world championships.

Anti-Olympic
Attack in Berlin

BERLIN — The windows of eight banks were smashed and the keyholes of 20 more pried open by what police said were left-wing opponents of Berlin's bid to host the Olympic Games in 2000.

Three men were arrested. Police said branches of the Berliner Bank had put advertisements in their windows backing the city's widely opposed bid to host the Games.

Critics say the money would be better spent on reviving depressed East Germany.

Milan officially withdrew its bid for the 2000 Olympics, but officials said the city intended to bid for the 2004 Games.



SOMETHING'S FISHY HERE — Nigel Mansell, so they said, test drove two dolphins Monday at the Sea World amusement park at Gold Coast, Australia. Mansell, last year's Formula One champion, is to make his debut in Indy car racing Sunday.

Baumann
Wins the 60
Second Time

TORONTO — Julie Baumann of Switzerland won the 60-meter hurdles at the World Indoor Track Championships, two hours after a mid-race collision with Michelle Freeman of Jamaica had knocked Baumann out of a certain medal.

In the first race, Freeman hit the fifth and last hurdle and strayed into Baumann's lane, forcing officials to re-run the final. The second time around, Baumann triumphed in 7.96 seconds Sunday.

"It was a good race, but I was a little careful because I was afraid of making an error," Baumann said. "Justice was served."

Lavonna Martin-Flores of the United States kept the silver she won in the first race, while Patricia Girard of France took the bronze by edging Julia Graudyn, the hard-luck Russian who won the first race.

Javier Sotomayor of Cuba, fourth at the Barcelona gold medalist in the high jump, took the indoor title as well, clearing 2.41 meters (7 feet, 10 1/2 inches). Patrik Sjöberg of Sweden, who won a bronze medal in 1992, was second with a jump of 2.39.

Steve Smith of Great Britain, the reigning world junior champion, was third at 2.37.

Inna Privolova of Russia, fourth at 200 meters in Barcelona, won her race in 22.15. Melinda Gainsford of Australia was a distant second in 22.73, with Natalia Voronova of Russia third 22.90.

Gennaro Di Napoli won the 3,000-meter run, and stood to receive a \$50,000 payment from the Italian track federation.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Central Division

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Pacific Division

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Atlantic Division

Central Division

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SUNDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

SPORTS BASKETBALL

NIT Gets The Best Of the Rest

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Georgetown, missing from the NCAA field after 14 straight appearances, accepted a berth to play in the 56th National Invitation Tournament.

The Hoyas (16-12) will play their first game Thursday night at Arizona State (18-9).

Other perennial powers left out of the NCAA field who accepted NIT berths were Oklahoma and UNLV. They will play Wednesday night when the 32-team event begins at campus sites.

UNLV (21-7), perhaps a surprise entry because it is a senior-dominated team in Rolie Massimino's first season as Jerry Tarkanian's successor, will be host to Southern California (16-11).

Oklahoma (19-11) will be host to Michigan State (15-12).

In other games Wednesday, it will be Florida (16-11) at Minnesota (17-10), Miami of Ohio (20-8) at Ohio State (15-12), Rice (17-9) at Wisconsin (14-13), and Georgia (15-13) at West Virginia (16-11).

Other games Thursday are St. Joseph's (18-10) at Southwest Missouri State (17-10), Alabama-Birmingham (17-13) at Alabama (16-12), James Madison (21-8) at Providence (17-11), Auburn (15-11) at Clemson (16-12), and Boston College (16-12) at Niagara (23-6).

The first round concludes Friday with Jackson State (24-8) at Connecticut (15-12), Virginia Commonwealth (20-9) at Old Dominion (20-7), Pepperdine (22-7) at Cal State Santa Barbara (18-10) and Houston (21-8) at Texas-El Paso (20-12).

The Big East, Southeastern and Big Ten each has four teams in the field.

Second-round and third-round games also will be at campus sites. The second round will be March 22-23, and the third March 24-25.

The semifinals will be March 29 at Madison Square Garden and the finals will be at the Garden on March 31.

Big Ten Grabs Half of Top Seeds as NCAA Names Its Teams

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Although it didn't get as many NCAA tournament berths as the Big Eight and ACC conferences, the Big Ten got 50 percent of the No. 1 seeds in this year's college basketball playoffs.

Indiana and Michigan, both of which gained last year's Final Four, as the semifinals and final are called, were joined by top-ranked North Carolina and Kentucky as No. 1 seeds in the 64-team field.

It's the first time since 1985, when St. John's and Georgetown of the Big East were selected, that two teams from the same conference drew top seedings. Three Big East teams — those two plus eventual champion Villanova — reached the Final Four that year.

Five Big Ten schools were named to this tournament, while the Big Eight and Atlantic Coast Conference each got six teams into the field, which now begins a three-week rush toward the national championship game April 5 in New Orleans. Left out were some of the nation's most high-profile teams, including Georgetown (16-12), Oklahoma (19-11) and UNLV (21-7), in its first year under Rolie Massimino.

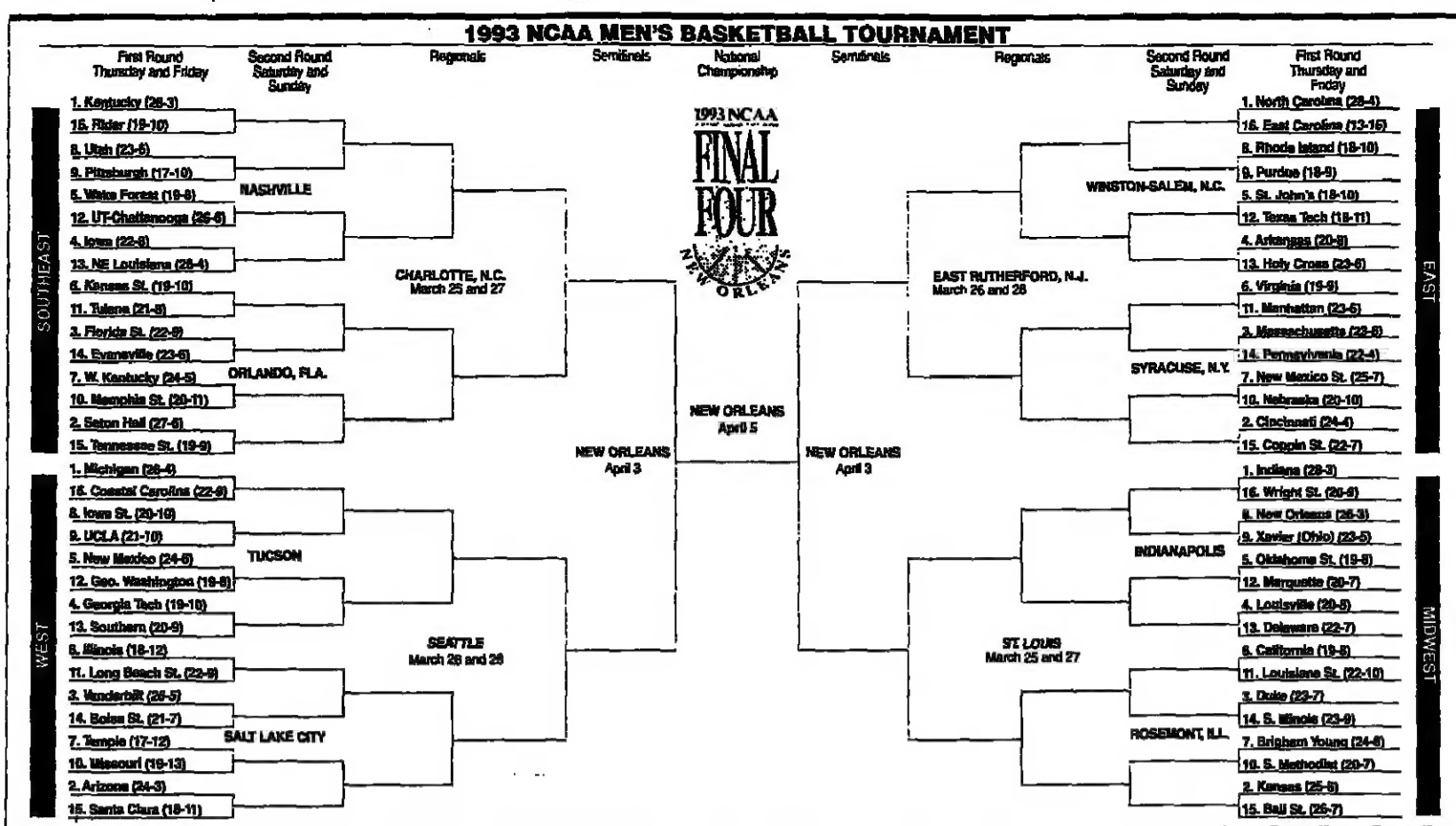
"They were 5-5 in their last 10 games," Tom Butters, chairman of the nine-man selection committee, said of UNLV. "I felt they, like several schools, really had the tournament in their hands with 10 games to play, and weren't as successful as they might have been."

No league has a greater percentage of teams than the Big Eight, or more to prove. It also had six last year, but had only one member get as far as the third round.

"I'm confident we'll do much better this time around," said the Big Eight commissioner, Carl James. "I like all our first-round matchups."

Second-ranked Indiana (28-3), which beat Michigan in an all-Big Ten national title game in 1976, won the Big Ten championship and defeated the Wolverines twice this season. Third-ranked Michigan (26-4) has all five starters back from a team that lost to Duke in last year's championship game.

"We've gone through all this before," said Michigan's coach, Steve Fisher. "The experience of having



been through it all once is a tremendous asset.

Indiana plays Wright State (20-9) Friday at the Midwest Regional in Indianapolis, while Michigan opens the same day against Coastal Carolina (22-9) at the West Regional in Tucson, Ariz.

Top-ranked North Carolina (28-4), which lost to Georgia Tech in Sunday's final of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament, plays East Carolina on Thursday at the East Regional in Winston-Salem, N.C.

UNLV and Oklahoma failed because of poor performances against Division I teams, Butters said.

Butters, the Duke athletic director in his first year as committee chairman, said the rash of tournament upsets made things difficult.

North Carolina, which has reached the final 16 in each of the past 12 years, extended its national streak of NCAA appearances to 19. However, the next two longest strings were snapped.

Georgetown, which had played in 14 consecutive NCAA tournaments, wasn't invited because of its mediocre record. Syracuse, which has appeared in the last 10 tournaments, had a good enough record (20-9), but is on NCAA probation and barred from postseason play.

UNLV and Oklahoma failed because of poor performances against Division I teams, Butters said.

Butters, the Duke athletic director in his first year as committee chairman, said the rash of tournament upsets made things difficult.

Among others, North Carolina lost in the ACC and Kansas was knocked out of the Big Eight.

"I haven't had time to count the number of upsets we had this weekend," Butters said. "I wish someone would tell me it's an inordinate number so I won't think I'm crazy."

He said it seemed like every time things were on course, "something would happen somewhere to change that."

Duke, seeking its third straight NCAA championship, is the No. 3 seed in the Midwest. The eighth-ranked Blue Devils (23-7) play Southern Illinois in the opening round at Chicago.

"I don't know what we can do to be able to get on a run to win a national championship," said a

Duke guard, Bobby Hurley. "It's hard to put something inside of us to make us want to do it each time we step out on the court. It's not there right now."

The Southeastern Conference and the upstart Atlantic 10 each got four bids, while the Big East, Great Midwest, Pac-10 and Western Athletic each got three.

The Atlantic 10 commissioner, Ron Bertovich, said he wasn't surprised that his league got four invitations: Temple, George Washington, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. "I've been saying four all week," he said.

Other strong teams left out included Providence (17-11), Minnesota (17-10), Idaho (24-8), Niagara (23-6), James Madison (21-8),

Cleveland State (22-6) and Pepperdine (22-7).

Butters said No. 12 seeds George Washington (19-9) and Marquette (20-7) got two of the last at-large bids.

"A cluster of teams looked similar," Butters said. "You put them through the patty grill and it came out in their favor."

Despite a 24-3 record, a Pac-10 championship and No. 6 national ranking, Arizona was seeded second in the West behind Michigan.

"When you measure what each did and Michigan's strength of schedule — it's one of the most difficult in the country — it came out like it is," Butters said.

Duke has made five consecutive Final Fours and six of the last sev-

en. For that streak to continue, the Blue Devils must survive a regional that includes Bob Knight's Indiana team and Roy Williams' Kansas squad.

In addition to Arizona, the other No. 2 seeds are Seton Hall in the Southeast, Cincinnati in the East and Kansas in the Midwest.

The Southeast and Midwest appear to be the toughest regions, while the East is clearly the weakest.

Along with fourth-ranked Kentucky and No. 9 Seton Hall, the Southeast features No. 10 Florida State, No. 12 Wake Forest, No. 17 Iowa and Kansas State. The Midwest has No. 2 Indiana, No. 7 Kansas, No. 8 Duke, No. 16 Louisville and No. 21 Oklahoma State.

The top four seeds in the East are ranked, but only North Carolina is ranked among the top 10.

Several high seeds will be playing opening games in their home state. North Carolina is in Winston-Salem, Indiana in Indianapolis and Florida State in Tallahassee.

All of the teams in last year's Final Four are highly seeded this year: Indiana and Michigan are No. 1 seeds, Cincinnati is a No. 2, and Duke is a No. 3.

There was the expected grumbling from some of the teams that were not selected for the tournament.

Minnesota "always gets screwed when it comes down to whatever — officiating calls, poor calls, 5-second calls. We always wind up getting screwed in the end," said its coach, Clem Haskins, whose 17-10 Gophers are now bound for the NIT.

"I think this team deserves better," said Providence's coach, Rick Barnes. "Our kids did everything they had to do in the second half of the season. We were 8-3 in our final 11 games, losing to the top three teams in our league. We think we proved how good we are by the way we played Connecticut and Seton Hall in the Big East tournament. This is a very good basketball team."

But as John Thompson of Georgetown, the coach of another NIT relegated team, said, "We have nobody to blame but ourselves. We put ourselves in this position."

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Every Base Is Essential

WASHINGTON — The news that the Clinton administration wants to close half of the military bases in the United States has sent shock waves throughout every congressional district in the United States. It's not the national security of America that's at stake, but the economic health of the towns and cities where the bases are located.



Buchwald

You can now see a long line of senators, congressmen, mayors, governors and lobbyists around the Pentagon waiting to plead their case for their own military installations.

I spoke to a team of senior officials from Fort Crumming who were in line holding number 765. "Fort Crumming" said the governor, "is the only deterrent we have in case of a sneak attack by Canada."

"Canada?" I said.

"Yes, Canada, that ungodly, double-crossing country to the north of us whose missiles, as we speak, are poised against Little Rock, Arkansas."

"Those are strong words, Governor. Do you have anything to back them up?"

The governor snapped his fingers, and the mayor set up an easel to display photographs.

"These were taken this morning by a Federal Express plane which strayed across the border," he pointed to some dark round spots

at the bottom of the picture. "What do they look like to you?"

"They look like hockey pucks."

"Aha! That's what the Canadians would like you to believe — nothing more than hockey pucks. But hockey pucks don't have nose cones on them. In truth, they are missile silos aimed straight at the heart of America."

The governor went on to the next photo. "If we learned anything from World War II it is never to trust the Canadians. The only thing they understand is raw power. They must be shown that we will retaliate if they start anything."

A senator took over. "That's where Fort Crumming comes in. As long as it remains open Canada knows that we have the first-strike option."

"But," I said, looking at his map, "Fort Crumming is located in the southernmost part of California."

"All the better," a congressman added. "It's well out of range of Canada's missiles. Even if Canada could knock out the rest of the United States, Fort Crumming will still be standing ready to nuke Vancouver and every Hudson's Bay trading post from Montreal to the Arctic Circle."

Out of curiosity I hung around the Pentagon parking lot to see how they would fare. Six hours later the team came out elated — they were all smiles.

"How did you do?" I asked the governor.

"Great. Fort Crumming will be saved because we agreed to turn it into a jogging track for President Clinton."

A Coup for U.S. Museum

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Dealer sources report that a major landscape painting by Bernardo Bellotto between 1756 and 1758 has been acquired by the National Gallery in Washington for "about \$10 million." The picture shows the fortified castle at Königstein in the Dresden area.

The transaction was concluded in January by Earl Powell, the di-

rector of the National Gallery, and the dealer who bought it in partnership, Bruno Meissner of Zurich and Konrad Bernheimer of London and Munich. The dealer bought it at Sotheby's on Dec. 11, 1991, for \$3.4 million, a price that set a world record for the artist.

Utterly different in manner from the Venetian views of the painter, it is done in a dramatic stormy light and ranks among the masterpieces of European landscape painting in the 18th century.

Inside Black Panthers: A Woman's Story

PARIS — The Black Panther Party has been called, by The Washington Post, the most important American militant organization of the 1960s and it was certainly the most dramatic: daring, doomed and glamorous enough to attract the white followers defined as radical chic. But little is known of daily life in the party, particularly the daily life of a black woman member.

Take, for example, the courtship speech made by Masai Hewitt to Elaine Brown, who later bore

MARY BLUME

his daughter: "It's been six months, 12 shootings and six funerals since we met. I've known you were the right woman since then."

By 1974 most of the party's leaders had been purged or killed and Brown had been named chairman by Huey P. Newton, her lover who was in Cuba on the lam from murder charges. Brown was in charge of \$1 million in party funds and a vigorous free food, legal aid, medical, political and educational program in Oakland, California.

There were said to be about 5,000 party members and there were support groups formed by whites as far afield as Europe, Israel and Japan. And there was a huge arsenal, including the latest weaponry, explosives, and even crossbows and arrows (Brown herself packed a snub-nosed .38).

Striding in black boots before party members at their Oakland headquarters, Brown made her first speech: "I have all the guns and all the money. I can withstand challenges from without and within."

There were no challenges. Then Newton, acquitted of the murder charge, returned, more unruly than ever. After he had the jaw of a woman member broken "for disciplinary reasons," Brown fled to Los Angeles. Newton appropriated the party's funds to support his increasingly expensive drug habit, Brown says, and died in a street fight in 1989.

"Huey should have stayed in Cuba but unfortunately it was Cuba. If it had been Paris he would have stayed," said Brown in an interview, running in a Sonia Rykiel pantsuit. Newton hated the heat and Cuba's partisan living conditions and would, Brown says, have preferred to live like Mao Zedong. "He loved that every two years Mao would issue a statement, go away for two years, come back and say, 'Know your friends. Know your enemies.' Then go for two years! That's what Huey really wanted to do."

Brown's memoir, "A Taste of Power: A Black Woman's Story," was published this winter by Pantheon in New York and is in its fourth printing with a movie deal in sight. Sometimes funny, often awkward, always impassioned, the book is, she says, not a history of the Black Panther Party but of her own coming of age in the 1960s.

There is much domestic detail about the Panthers (the Fourth of July barbecue patriotically held before the revolutionaries went to North Korea, the decision to drink Champagne instead of Gallo wine in support of Cesar Chavez's grape pickers' strike). There is contentious material and grim documentation of the FBI's attempts to destabilize the party. All this, with Bill Clinton's election, the film "Malcolm X" and the same nostalgia that has brought back bell-bottom pants, may have helped the book. But its real attraction, Brown says, is its affirmation



Elaine Brown recalls her days with Huey Newton.

of the view that the lot of American blacks is no better now than it was then. "I didn't talk to anybody who didn't say what do you think we should do now? Do you think there can be a Black Panther Party again? The conditions in America are such that there has been no settlement of issues so there will be no demise of a movement. O.K., so Ron Brown is in the cabinet, but we had blacks in the Senate in the Reconstruction era."

The party was founded in 1966. "Given the police repression, given the everyday emergency of our lives and the fact that we were doing all these new things and taking on more than we could, we didn't have the time to do what we should have done."

"But when I look around and see the consciousness today, that clearly comes from the Black Panther Party. It isn't Martin Luther King talking, Malcolm X didn't have time to develop. But there are free clinics, people are doing real community work, asking questions, and all those concrete things come from the civil rights movement, you know."

After leaving the party Brown went through two bankruptcies (one of them thanks to Newton using party funds that were in her name) and seven years of psychotherapy. She attended law school, started easily in moot court after her speech-making experience, then wondered about defending a legal system she didn't believe in and dropped out. "The only course I failed was Criminal Procedures, which I thought was pretty funny in view of all the criminal procedures I had been involved in."

She has lived for three years in France with a white Frenchman, a fact which to her surprise was not resented when she went on her book tour. "I am here because the man I love is here," she says simply. She intends to use her book earnings and media clout to build a school and housing and create jobs in the Los Angeles ghetto and sees

no problem in being based in France: "That's why God made airplanes."

Elaine Brown was born in 1943 in north Philadelphia. Her father was a distinguished physician who did not marry her mother and preferred, with his wife, to adopt a daughter rather than take on Elaine. She was a top student at an excellent mixed school, Girls High, and idolized Ayn Rand. She says she has always admired power and at the same time often felt she was a "boding-little-nigger-girl."

"I'm either great or I'm nothing as you may know from reading my book," she says, laughing. "I can't find my way to being mediocre or even just successful."

With a hope of being a songwriter she went from Philadelphia to Los Angeles and became the only black cocktail waitress at the Pink Pussycat Club. Invited one night to go home with Frank Sinatra and his friends, she fell for Sinatra's friend Jay Kennedy, an older white writer who became her lover and mentor and instructor in the civil rights movement.

In 1967 she began giving piano lessons in Watts and rapped with blacks in African families who talked mild revolution and read poetry. The next year Martin Luther King was shot and Brown had left the poetry readings for the charismatic violence of the Panthers. Huey Newton, whose title was Minister of Defense, was the leader, the son of a half white-half Jewish father and named after Huey Long: nearly illiterate but a brilliant speaker.

He was a startlingly handsome man who from boyhood had carried a hidden ice pick to defend himself from street kids because he had "good," i.e., not kinky, hair, and who perhaps recognized his own instability when, after Cuba, he tried to withdraw from the party and predicted its end.

With hindsight and the benefit of therapy, Brown now describes Newton as a sociopath. "I loved Huey very much. I don't love Huey now, I just see him in his time and place. People still say I'd like to kill Huey and the man's been dead for several years. You couldn't not react to Huey, he was just too dynamic and exciting a person to be around."

Analyzing the Black Panthers' charisma now, Brown says that even if they came from large ghetto families each of the party's leaders had been raised by his mother to think he was unique. "My analysis is if you were from the ghetto and had been told you were special, then you really had to hate the ghetto and think you deserved something more. Some people say we were media freaks but we were really very dramatic. We were an extraordinary group of people. What other group could have challenged the entire United States system?"

The taste of power referred to in the title of Elaine Brown's book was indeed intoxicating and she admits that she hated Newton for making her flee the party. The power she refers to is also that of a black woman who has decided she need no longer measure herself against whites.

Brown tells of a New York taxi ride with a black woman friend. While the women discussed hairstyles, the white driver, in the way of New York cabbies, injected his opinion and the other woman was deeply offended.

"I said why let a driver get you that upset just because he's white? Do you value his opinion as a white man so much? My attitude was to tell him thank you very much and just turn left here."

PEOPLE

Not Quite Dead: Music As Endangered Species

Liner notes from the rain forests: Mickey Hart, the Grateful Dead's drummer, has had no shortage of credits in his three decades with the band, but never before has he shared billing with the Library of Congress. Hart and the library's American Folklife Center are releasing "The Spirit Cries: Music from the Rain Forests of South America and the Caribbean," the first of a series of planned CDs in the library's Endangered Music Project. This is hardly easy listening. The rhythms and harmonies are often jarring, always hard to ignore. Alan Jabbon, the center's director and co-producer of the CD, said, "This is endangered culture."

Fernando Trueba's "Belle Epoque" has taken top honors at the seventh annual Goya Awards, winning nine prizes including best picture. The awards are the Spanish equivalent of the Academy Awards. For the second straight year, Sir George Solti was awarded the top prize of the Academy of Lyrical Recordings. He won the French Culture Ministry prize for his recording of Richard Strauss's "Die Frau ohne Schatten" with the Vienna Philharmonic and a cast including Plácido Domingo. . . . Talley Beatty, who has choreographed more than 30 works that have been performed throughout the world, is the 1993 recipient of the Samuel H. Scripps American Dance Festival Award.

Shirley MacLaine bears the song of the desert. The actress is selling her homes in California and Washington state and moving to a ranch near Santa Fe, New Mexico. MacLaine, who has written several books on spirituality, wants to write a new book when she settles in.

A church immortalized by Thomas Hardy in a novel has been left \$100,000 in the will of Richard Little-Purly, professor in English literature at Yale University. He left the money to St. Michael's in Dorset, England, featured in "Under the Greenwood Tree."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 16 & 19

WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Wednesday through Friday			
	High	Low	Temp		High	Low	Temp
City	°F	°F	°F	City	°F	°F	°F
Algeria	14/27	8/13	17/22	Paris	7/14	4/10	10/15
Amsterdam	13/25	4/28	15/28	Prague	4/28	2/28	10/15
Athens	14/24	8/13	17/22	Rome	14/27	7/14	10/15
Berlin	13/25	4/28	15/28	Stockholm	14/27	7/14	10/15
Bombay	14/27	7/14	10/15	Toronto	14/27	7/14	10/15
Buenos Aires	14/27	7/14	10/15	Washington	14/27	7/14	10/15
Calcutta	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Chennai	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Cairo	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Colombo	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Dhaka	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Dubai	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Hong Kong	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Kuala Lumpur	14/27	7/14	10/15				
London	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Los Angeles	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Mumbai	14/27	7/14	10/15				
New Delhi	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Osaka	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Seoul	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Singapore	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Taipei	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Tokyo	14/27	7/14	10/15				

North America				Europe			
	High	Low	Temp		High	Low	Temp
City	°F	°F	°F	City	°F	°F	°F
Algeria	14/27	8/13	17/22	Paris	7/14	4/10	10/15
Amsterdam	13/25	4/28	15/28	Prague	4/28	2/28	10/15
Athens	14/24	8/13	17/22	Rome	14/27	7/14	10/15
Berlin	13/25	4/28	15/28	Stockholm	14/27	7/14	10/15
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Cairo	14/27	7/14	10/15				
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New Delhi	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Osaka	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Seoul	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Singapore	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Taipei	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Tokyo	14/27	7/14	10/15				

Asia				Africa			
	High	Low	Temp		High	Low	Temp
City	°F	°F	°F	City	°F	°F	°F
Algeria	14/27	8/13	17/22	Paris	7/14	4/10	10/15
Amsterdam	13/25	4/28	15/28	Prague	4/28	2/28	10/15
Athens	14/24	8/13	17/22	Rome	14/27	7/14	10/15
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London	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Los Angeles	14/27	7/14	10/15				
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New Delhi	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Osaka	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Seoul	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Singapore	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Taipei	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Tokyo	14/27	7/14	10/15				

South America				Oceania			
	High	Low	Temp		High	Low	Temp
City	°F	°F	°F	City	°F	°F	°F
Algeria	14/27	8/13	17/22	Paris	7/14	4/10	10/15
Amsterdam	13/25	4/28	15/28	Prague	4/28	2/28	10/15
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Singapore	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Taipei	14/27	7/14	10/15				
Tokyo	14/27	7/14	10/15				

CROSSWORD

ACROSS				DOWN			
1	Growl	24	Molybdenite, a.g.	41	To Live and Die	58	Musical melody
2	Adas items	25	Groups of seven	42	Marion's ending?	59	Occupied, as a seat
3	Defeats	26	Decamps for romance	43	Money unit of Macao	60	Pro nobis
4	Superb	27	Single guy	44	Remaining fragments		
15	Mine entrance	28	Belongs				
16	Palmer of golf	29	Do I dare to peach? T.S.E.				
17	Part of W.Ve.						
18	Cardie catcher						
20	Protect						
21	Warehouse						
23	"Do I dare to peach?" T.S.E.						

Solution to Puzzle of March 15

ASPS	JOBS	MAMA
SOILS	ERAT	IBEX
IONIC	WADE	LOLL
ANEMOMETER	LUTE	
NILE EDITS		
CARMEN	DOOM	
ALAI	EASY	TENON
TOBACCO	STAY	STAY
OPERA	LEER	STIVES
OKAY EGRESS		
FAMED	ETNA	
CASE	AUDIOMETER	
OSIT	GLUT	ELATE
OLDE	EACH	SALAS